The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6520. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

$1,000,000.
$1,000,000.
BIGGEST AND BEST THING OF THE AGE.
SQUARE CHANCE OF $100,000 FOR ONLY $10.
LARGE RETURNS FOR SMALL OUTLAYS.
HALF A MILLION IN MONEY GIVEN AWAY.
1,000 CASH GIFTS, $500,000.
STRICTLY HONEST CHANCE IN A GOOD CAUSE.
LAW AND BEST CITIZENS GUARANTEE ALL.

By special authority in the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, incorporating the Public Library of Kentucky, and granting it a perpetual charter, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

in the great hall of the Public Library Building, in Louisville, Ky., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1872.

This magnificent hall, heretofore known as Weisiger Hall, is the largest, most centrally located and best arranged for large and fashionable audiences of any in Louisville. The Public Library Building has a front of 168 feet on 4th-st., by a depth of 200 feet, four stories in height, and was purchased for the Public Library at a cost of $210,000. It already contains 20,000 volumes and a Museum of 100,000 specimens, now open and free to the use and enjoyment of all citizens of every State in the Union. And it is the purpose of the Trustees by the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now announced to raise the money with which to pay the balance of the purchase-money due upon the Public Library Building, to enlarge this library as much as possible and so endow the institution as to make it self-sustaining. To provide means for this grand and philanthropic undertaking, 100,000 tickets at $10 each will be sold. Each ticket consists of four quarters, bearing the same number, and may be divided into quarter, half or three-quarter tickets by cutting through the divisional spaces left for that purpose. The holder of a whole ticket is entitled to admission to the concert and to the entire gift awarded by lot to that number. The holder of each quarter ticket is entitled to admission to the concert and to one-fourth of the gift awarded by lot to the ticket to which it belongs. The tickets are numbered from one to one hundred thousand, and none but this precise number will be issued.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $255; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 or $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

During the concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of one thousand cash gifts, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

1 grand gift, cash	$100,000
1 grand gift, cash	50,000
1 cash gift	25,000
1 cash gift	20,000
1 cash gift	15,000
1 cash gift	10,000
1 cash gift	9,000
1 cash gift	8,000
1 cash gift	7,000
1 cash gift	6,000
1 cash gift	5,000
1 cash gift	4,000
1 cash gift	3,000
4 gifts of $2,000 each	8,000
15 gifts of $1,000 each	15,000
20 gifts of $900 each	18,000
21 gifts of $800 each	16,800
25 gifts of $700 each	17,500
35 gifts of $600 each	21,000
45 gifts of $500 each	22,500
50 gifts of $400 each	20,000
60 gifts of $300 each	18,000
100 gifts of $200 each	20,000
612 gifts of $100 each	61,200
Total 1,000 gifts, all cash	$500,000

Tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation at the office of the Public Library Room, No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., the third day after the drawing, or upon any business day for six months thereafter. No prize will be paid without presentation of the ticket, or its fractional part. The gifts will be paid either in currency at the Treasury in Louisville or by sight draft upon the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, at the option of the holder.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following-named eminent and disinterested citizens, who will be present and see that all is fairly done.

TRUSTEES.

R. T. Durrett, of the Louisville Bar.
W. N. Haldeman, President Courier-Journal Company.
John S. Cain, Clerk Jefferson Court Common Pleas.
Henry Watterson, Editor Louisville Courier-Journal.
George P. Doern, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
Ben Casseday, author of History of Louisville.
H. M. McCarty, late of Louisville Ledger.
M. W. Clusky, author of Political Text-book.
W. B. Hoke, Judge Jefferson County Court.

ASSISTANT TRUSTEES.

Hon. M. R. Hardin, Judge Court of Appeals, Kentucky.
Hon. P. Proctor Knott, late M. C., Lebanon District.
Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge Ninth Judicial District, Kentucky.
Gen. Eli H. Murray, United States Marshal, District Kentucky.
Hon. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor Louisville Chancery Court.
Hon. E. D. Standiford, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. John Barbee, Manager Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool.
Col. Phil. Lee, Commonwealth Attorney, Ninth Judicial District.
Dr. C. Graham, founder of Graham Cabinet.
Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. Bell, Professor Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. Baxter, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon. T. L. Burnett, City Attorney, Louisville.
Henry Wolford, Treasurer of Louisville.
A. O. Brannin, President Manufacturers' Bank.
Philip Judge, of the Louisville Hotel Company.
James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.
W. C. D. Whips, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. Johnston, President Traders' Bank.
H. Victor Newcomb, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
Henry Deppen, President German Bank.
Andrew Graham, tobacco and cotton merchant.
Dr. Norvin Green, President L. and C. Short Line Railroad.
Vol. Rose, Agent Adams Express Company.

The drawing will be by blind children, from two glass wheels, the contents of which can be seen by the audience, one of which will contain the gifts on printed slips in sealed boxes, and the other leather tags, with numbers on them corresponding to all the tickets sold. After the contents of both wheels are thoroughly mixed by revolving, the blind child at the first will draw a number therefrom, and then the child at the second wheel draw a gift therefrom, and the gift thus drawn will belong to the number drawn immediately before it. Thus this process will continue until the 1,000 gifts are drawn.

It is expected that every ticket will be sold, but whether all are sold or not, the drawing will nevertheless absolutely take place. Should any tickets be left unsold on the day of the drawing they will be destroyed, and the 1,000 gifts offered will all be drawn and paid, but diminished in value in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets. For instance, if only three-fourths of the tickets are sold the capital gift will be reduced to $75,000, and all the others in proportion.

Tickets, like bank notes, are good only to the holders, and those who purchase tickets or draw gifts need not be known unless they so desire.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville is Treasurer, and all moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be placed there to remain as a special deposit until the concert is over and all the gifts fully provided for, and subject only to the joint check of the agent and business manager of the concert and the President and Treasurer of the Public Library.

The management is not dependent upon the sale of tickets for the means of paying expenses, but is amply provided with funds now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank for that purpose. The entire products of the sale of tickets will stand untouched in bank as a guarantee for the payment of all the gifts offered.

Purchasers of tickets will note that there are 1,000 gifts for distribution by lot at this concert instead of 721, as at the first entertainment in December last.

All tickets ordered and not paid for or returned before the drawing will be canceled by their numbers, it being now distinctly announced that tickets are cash, and that none can be out on C. O. D. orders or otherwise, and not paid for when the drawing comes off.

The trustees have secured the services of Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to act as their agent in the financial and business affairs of this Grand Gift Concert.

All gifts drawn will be paid without any discount, and the Trustees refer to all those who were awarded and paid gifts in their first Gift Concert as witnesses of the integrity, promptness and strict business principles upon which this second Gift Concert may be expected to be conducted.

All communications connected with the concert and all orders for tickets and all applications of agents to sell tickets should be addressed to

Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Public Library Building,
Louisville, Ky.

The Public Library is now open day and night, and citizens of every State in the Union are cordially invited to the use and enjoyment of its books, periodicals and papers free of charge.

R. T. DURRETT, President Public Library, Ky.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice-President Public Library, Ky.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary Public Library, Ky.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
Treasurer Public Library, Ky.

At the earnest solicitation of the trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, I have consented to act as agent to the management and control of this undertaking; my time and care will be devoted from the sale of the first ticket to the payment of the last gift. It will be my duty to see that the money arising from the sale of tickets is deposited in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to remain for the payment of the offered gifts; to see that the drawing is fairly conducted, and that those who draw gifts are promptly paid on presentation of their tickets; and this duty I shall perform to the best of my ability. This concert is given for the purpose of enlarging and making self-sustaining a free library, already the largest and most valuable ever known in Louisville, and it is to be hoped that, for so laudable a purpose, every ticket may be sold. Knowing the object is a good one, and the means lawful, I shall do all I can to make it the success it deserves, and which, I doubt not, it will attain.

A branch office, in charge of MAJOR THOMAS H. HAYS, of Kentucky, is established in the City of New-York, at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., midway between the Grand Central and St. Nicholas Hotels, and nearly opposite to the Metropolitan. All moneys arising from the sale of tickets at the New-York office will be deposited in the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK to the credit of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and tickets will be sold by the New-York office, or furnished to parties to sell again, upon the identical terms to be had at Head-quarters, in Louisville.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Kentucky,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

POLITICAL.

Another of the Fabrications of the Organ Exposed.

A Few Words to the Republican Bolters.

The Present-Taking Forgery Once More Exposed.

Something More About Gratz Brown's Condition at New-Haven.

The Democratic Candidate an Advocate of Secession.

Senator Conkling's Appointments.

We beg to announce that Senator Conkling will speak at Kingston on Tuesday evening; at Glenn's Falls on Wednesday evening; at Plattsburg on Thursday evening, and at Potsdam on Friday afternoon of this week. We trust that our readers in these localities will take care that the meetings are worthy of the cause in which we are engaged.

Another Fabrication of Greeley's Organ.

We do not assume to know whether or not Mr. James O'Brien and his followers will support Gen. Grant. The *Tribune* seems to have just discovered that they will not support Mr. Greeley, and hence is shouting out about corrupt bargains, and all the things of that nature, which it understands so well from personal participation in them. We should have supposed that the *Tribune* would have understood long since that neither consistency nor self-respect would permit Mr. O'Brien to support Mr. Greeley: not consistency, because "Old Honesty" is surrounded and "run" by all the thieves whom Mr. O'Brien has of late years been fighting; and not self-respect, for among the mildest epithets the *Tribune* has applied to O'Brien are "rogue" and "blackmailer."

If, as the *Tribune* says, Mr. O'Brien and his followers are against Greeley, it will make a big hole in the Democratic vote in this City. But what we now desire to say is, that we are authorized to state that the *Tribune's* assertion that there has been any bargain, agreement or arrangement as to the election or as to patronage with Mr. O'Brien by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Arthur, or any person acting by or for the Administration or the Custom-house or the Republican Party, is wholly untrue. We desire to make the denial as broad as language can make it. Were we "not an organ" we should be tempted to quote something from an ex-organ about lying and villains. The *Tribune's* whole story of any one having gone or been "sent" on any such business is of the same character. The Republican Party of this City will continue to welcome support for its candidates from any quarter, but it has not yet seen the necessity of interfering with the Greeley monopoly of making corrupt bargains. As for the election officers, which the *Tribune* assigns as a part of the consideration for its alleged bargain, the Republican Party has no need to bargain for them, for the law gives the Republicans their absolute right to half of such officers, and they believe there is no disposition anywhere to violate the law. Certainly it cannot be successfully done.

The Root of the Matter.

The Jamestown *Journal*, referring to recent exhibitions of Greeleyite joy, says: "Only a short time ago there were many in this community who opposed the re-nomination of Gen. Grant because he was not a good enough Republican to suit them. They pretend to support Horace Greeley today because he is an older and better Republican than Grant. But these same choice and select Republicans, when the returns indicated a Democratic victory in North Carolina, waved their Greeley hats in premature triumph on the supposed election of a regular dyed-in-the-wool secession Democrat as Governor, and regular Democratic, negro-hating and Kuklux Congressmen, who were put in the field by the old Democratic organization of the State of North Carolina before either the Cincinnati or the Baltimore Convention."

A Word to Deserters.

In the course of a few brief remarks to the Democrats who insist upon being considered Republicans because they have induced Mr. Greeley to take the place which would have been occupied by a trusty Democrat, had there, at any time, been hope of success, the Jamestown *Journal* asks: "What right have these blatant secession bolters from the Republican Party to claim the name of Republicans? They are supporting today the regular nomination of the Democratic Party. Although claiming to be Republicans, they act with the Democratic Party, they vote with the Democratic Party, and if they succeed in the election of Greeley as President, it is with the understanding that the House of Representatives is to be not Liberal Republican, but Democratic. In this district they themselves propose the name of a regular Democrat. This profession of Republicanism is a fraud. It is made with the intent to deceive."

"Somewhat Set Up."

The precise degree of hilarity to which Gratz Brown attained during his somewhat recent demonstration in New-Haven, Conn., seems difficult to determine. Martin R. Gunn writes to the *Palladium* that he did not tell the reporter for the journal named that Gov. English said Gov. Brown was "boozy drunk." The *Palladium* responds that "the photographic phrase 'boozy drunk,' though strictly accurate as describing Gratz Brown's condition, was not, as correctly stated above, used by Gov. English. The Governor's share of the conversation which took place between our informant and himself was as follows:

'About fifteen minutes after he had gone, Gov. English came down-stairs, and I said, "Governor, Mr. Brown was rather tight, wasn't he?" "Yes," replied the Governor, "somewhat set up."'

"This mild and charitable way of putting it was eminently characteristic of Gov. English, whose amiability is universally acknowledged. Having answered the question he was asked, Gov. English left, and the conversation ended. The phrase 'boozy drunk' was used by our informant in reply to a request by our reporter for a statement of Gratz Brown's condition." The Springfield *Republican* (not an organ) has distinctly accused Gratz Brown of having been drunk at New-Haven. It must be true, because the *Republican* never deals in personalities.

Remarkable Coincidence.

From the Savannah Journal, Aug. 8.

It is well known that Charles Sumner pretends that his great mission now is to secure civil rights to colored persons, among others, the right to ride on all cars the same as white persons.

The day he wrote his letter advising the colored people to surrender to the Democratic Party—July 29—a mob of Greeleyites in this city, was shooting colored men, because they attempted to exercise those same rights which had been conceded by the car company. While colored men in Savannah were weltering in their own blood, Charles Sumner, their great champion (!) was preparing to desert them, and *that very day* he did desert to the Democrats. Did Providence intend to stamp his infamy with blood?

The Bonds Mr. Greeley Improves.

Quoting facts from the NEW-YORK TIMES, the Detroit *Post* adds the following comments: "Since the nomination of Horace Greeley for President, by the Democrats at Baltimore, the holders of old Confederate cotton bonds in England have again felt their hopes revive that those bonds will be paid by the United States, in bonds, in case Horace Greeley is elected. Hence they have risen in value. Upon the first news from North Carolina of a Greeley victory there, the Confederate bonds went up with a sudden jump."

A Forgery Once More Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PONTIAC, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

Please give in your valuable paper all the letters of acknowledgment of favors received from friends by Gen. Grant. The Greeley Press are circulating, and their orators in this section are using, to bolster up the gift-taking charge, a letter signed by Gen. Grant and bearing date in February, 1869, in contradiction of Conkling and all the rest of us, that he (Grant) had received no presents of any kind or description since he was nominated. Anything to beat Grant is the motto with these desperate hounds.

Yours truly, K. T.

[The fraud above alluded to has been exposed over and over again. The *World* the other day published the following letter on the subject, and as the *World* cannot be suspected of partiality toward Gen. Grant, we prefer to take the testimony from its columns:]

A CORRECTION CONCERNING GRANT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: I wish to expose a political forgery which, though it did not originate with your paper, finds currency in your columns this morning. You print the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th, inclosing me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New-York, with the names of all the too generous contributors to it, is received. * * *

Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have inclosed to me individually and collectively. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

The forgery is in the date. The letter was written in 1866. And yet this identical forged letter has formed the text of numerous stump speeches and newspaper paragraphs during the past three months.

While I am about it let me deal with another current misstatement:

For the purchase of the President's cottage at Long Branch, presented to him after he became President, there were eight subscribers. This is the direct personal statement of Alexander T. Stewart, who said significantly that "he knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a subscriber to the fund."

Neither Mr. Alexander T. Stewart nor any other living man subscribed and paid any sum of money whatever toward the President's cottage at Long Branch. Mr. Stewart never stated that he had made such subscription. He said he knew of one gentleman who had been invited to become a subscriber to a fund for the purchase of a cottage for the President, but he never did and never will say (for Mr. Stewart is a truthful man) that any such fund was actually raised, or that the President had any knowledge of or complicity with the intended donation.

The President will be "rankly abused" until the Presidential election is over, unless meantime he should die, and then the country would be searched in vain for marble white enough to commemorate his virtues. But his friends claim the right, when forged letters and erroneous personal statements are employed against him, to expose the weapons of attack so that the assailants of his character may not sin without knowledge.

A GRANT REPUBLICAN AND SINCERE REFORMER.

The Germans for Grant and Wilson.

Mr. Charles Latour, President of the German American Republican Campaign Club in the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, is collecting signatures of those German voters of New-York who support Grant and Wilson in the present campaign. The list embraces now already the names of thousands of the most respectable German citizens of New-York, and it is quite as long as the fraudulent list presented by Gov. Hoffman at the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Latour pledges himself to collect alone, up to the 4th of November next, the names of more than 15,000 German Grant and Wilson men.

Indicative of Change.

The Detroit *Post* gives, as indicative of the change of feeling among the more prominent of the piebald party, that when the Greeley campaign opened, Wm. A. Moore was the principal Greeley Democrat in Michigan; and it has ever since been talked that he would be made the Greeley candidate for Congress. But Mr. Moore is a pretty shrewd calculator of political chances; and, since the nomination of Moses W. Field by the Republicans, the Democrats are actively declaring that Mr. Moore does not desire to run for Congress, and prefers not to have his name mentioned as a candidate. In fact, he prefers that some other man shall be the victim.

The "Rational Democratic" Candidate.

The Cleveland *Leader* says Charles O'Conor is spoken of and is said to have been determined on as the candidate of the straight Democrats for President. If this nomination is made at Louisville Sept. 3, there will be such a stampede of Democrats from the Greeley ticket that Horace won't know he is a candidate by election day!

The Cause of His Nomination.

The verbatim report of the speech of Senator Morton, at Rushville, furnishes many interesting photographs of Mr. Greeley's ever-shifting political sands. He says: "One of the reasons why the Southern Democracy preferred him was that he was a recognized advocate of secession. And, perhaps, it is proper to remark right here that Horace Greeley was the choice of the Southern Democracy, and not of the Northern Democracy; that he was forced upon the North by the Southern leaders; that many of the Democratic leaders of the North took him reluctantly, gave in their support grudgingly, but that he was almost unanimously sustained by the South; that in this matter the Southern Democracy have controlled the party as they were accustomed to do before the war. By the Southern Democracy, I mean those who were engaged in the rebellion."

Points for Greeley Orators.

It is reported that Secretary Delano is absent from Washington, and detained at his home by reason of illness; also, that he has sent for his son to come to him, that son being a clerk in the Department over which his father presides. Here are five good points for the use of Greeley orators and essayists:

1. President Grant should not be voted for in November because he retains in his Cabinet an officer who is sick, and, therefore, incompetent to perform the duties of his office, yet who continues to receive his official salary from the Treasury.

2. Because he retains a Cabinet officer who is and continues to be absent from Washington.

3. Because the same officer is retained, despite his requirement that his son should leave business and go to him, while that son is in the receipt of a salary from the public fund.

4. Because of the retention of an officer who appointed his son to a clerkship under him.

5. Because of the selection of an officer who was capable of leaving Washington and requiring his son to leave it during a term of office, under any circumstances whatever.

Horace Overreaching Calhoun.

In his defense of the right to secede, which he always returned to when the cause of the Union grew dark, the present Tammany candidate put the right to secede upon higher grounds than it was placed by Southern politicians. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Yancey, and other men of the South who advocated the right of secession, claimed it as a constitutional right; they said that this was not a nation; that we were an aggregation of sovereign and independent States, that we were bound together by a compact, and that each State was the judge for herself of the nature and character of the compact, of any infraction of it by the General Government, as well as of the remedy, and could withdraw at pleasure. Mr. Greeley put the right of secession upon higher grounds. He declared it to be a natural and inalienable right, a right that belonged to men before and above all constitutions. He used the same language in describing the right of secession that our fathers did in the Declaration of Independence in describing those great, God-given rights. And he has never since repented. Why, then, should not rebellion favor him now?

Greeley Describes His Bedfellows.

Mr. Greeley, who while he has for years been preparing the bed has only recently lain down, and been, by the fingers of his unpracticed junior, tucked in with the "Southern Democracy," gives this painful account of the newly-found friends he has made since he went "bobbing around." He says: "To smoke is a Democratic virtue; to chew is that virtue intensified; to drink rum is that virtue in the superlative. * * * This amounts to six in a bed, exclusive of other vermin, for every Democratic couch in New-York, including those of Sing Sing and Mount Auburn."

And in the fullness of the effervescence of his wrath, he speaks further of his apparently very strange bedfellows as follows: "All know that there are several hundred thousand mulattoes in this country, and we presume no one has had any serious doubt that the fathers of at least nine-tenths of them are white Democrats."

And after taking his favorite oath that "nine-tenths of the Democrats have yellow children," he further swears that "Point wherever you will to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten, given up in a great part to debauchery and vice, whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops, and darker dens of infamy, and that district will be found giving a large majority for the Democratic Party. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master spirits inactive participants of that same Democracy. * * * For the last thirty years every American slaveholder on the African coast has counted himself in politics a Democrat. So every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat." And these are the men whose support he prays for now. "But then," says Greeley's successor, "Mr. Greeley is not responsible for anything that has appeared in the *Tribune*. He never read or wrote a line in it in his life."

How Stephens' Efforts to Prevent Secession were Defeated.

Frank Blair says that "words were never uttered more fatal than those by Greeley, defending the right of secession, to the peace of the country. Mr. Stephens was defeated in his effort to prevent secession in Georgia, by a few votes only, and nothing is more certain than that these were obtained by Mr. Greeley's declaration that secession was rightful and would be peaceable. I have been informed that these declarations were read in the Georgia Convention as a full reply to the warning of Mr. Stephens. The refusal of Georgia would undoubtedly have arrested the movement. Who then is more directly responsible than Mr. Greeley and those who acted with him at the North for the blood which has drenched this land? And who is more directly responsible than Mr. Greeley for the vindictive spirit which animated the Democratic Party in the proscription which has pursued and is still pursuing the whole people of the South?"

Greeley's Firmness in Times of Danger.

A very fine illustration of how far Greeley may, with safety, be depended on for steadiness in time of danger, is found in an address by Senator Morton, in which he said: "Mr. Greeley became an advocate of the war after the firing upon Fort Sumter, when the whole nation for a time rose up as one man. He raised the cry of 'On to Richmond!' He wanted to march faster and to fight harder than anybody else, rushing from one extreme to the other. But in 1864 Mr. Greeley became an advocate of peace. At the very time that Grant was marching from the Rapidan to Richmond, and Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in the midst of the last great campaign, when blood was flowing like water, and the fate of this nation was trembling in the balance, Mr. Greeley suddenly became a furious advocate of peace—immediate peace—and he wrote that terrible letter to Mr. Lincoln, in which he said: 'Our country is bleeding to death; it is dying, and we must have peace;' and he urged Mr. Lincoln to let him go to Niagara Falls, there to meet Jake Thompson, C. C. Clay, George N. Sanders and James M. Holcombe."

Disgusting Mr. Voorhees.

Touching the support of the Tammany candidate, Representative Voorhees said, the other day, that he could not, as an honorable man, support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency; that no Democrat could support him and maintain his self-respect. Among other reasons given why Mr. Voorhees could not support Mr. Greeley was that he had been a rank secessionist. "I had supposed," says Senator Morton, "from my knowledge of the course of Mr. Voorhees during the war, he being understood everywhere and by everybody as a sympathizer with the rebellion, that this ought to be about the last reason he would give why he could not support Horace Greeley. And it seems to me that if Mr. Greeley was a secessionist so rank as to disgust Mr. Voorhees, he ought to make everybody else sick. But, again, Mr. Greeley made that declaration of the right of secession as one of principle. He has never taken it back. It stands there recorded, not once, but scores of times from his pen in the columns of his newspaper. According to that doctrine Mr. Greeley, if he were elected President of the United States, would be bound to let the Southern States go again in peace should they demand it. Should he be elected, and the Southern States again assert the right of secession, he is bound by his repeated declarations to let them go."

The Welsh Press a Unit for Grant.

There are three Welsh weekly papers published in the United States—the *Drych*, published at Utica, in this State, (which has always claimed to be independent in politics;) *Baner America*, published at Scranton, Penn., which has waved the Republican flag at its masthead since its first issue, and the *Negesydd*, published at Pittsburg, Penn. All are now laboring for the re-election of "the man who whalled, and not for the man who bailed, Jeff. Davis." If either of the above papers can justly claim to be "the national organ of the Welsh people in this country," politically, the *Baner America* is entitled to that honor. This paper has a telling influence on the Welsh people, especially in Pennsylvania, which will be exerted powerfully for Grant and Wilson in this present campaign. The combined labors of the three papers will secure a united Welsh vote for the party with which they have labored to conquor an honorable peace when Horace Greeley was negotiating with rebel emissaries for a dishonorable peace. The Welsh people are good for 190,000 votes for Grant and Wilson in November. There are no soreheads nor disappointed office-seekers among them, hence no Greeley Republican Democrats.

In addition to the above the Welsh have three monthly magazines—the *Cyfaill*, the *Cenhadwr*, and the *Glorian*. All are unqualifiedly for Grant and Wilson.

Personalities.

One of the favorite dodges of the Greeleyites is to complain of the "personalities" of the Republican papers—never, of course, alluding to their own shameful slanders. The New-York *Express* is perhaps the greatest humbug of all in this respect, for it deliberately sits down every day to *invent* "personalities" which have never been published, and then ascribes them in a vague and general sort of way to the "Grant Press." Thus, on Saturday it published the following:

"If the Grantites who speak and write feel half as bad as their language would warrant, they are, indeed, to be pitied. Not only do this amiable brotherhood allow no mercy in this world, or the next, for us poor Democrats, but the Liberal Republicans—men who voted once for Grant and twice for Lincoln, men who gave bones, flesh, and blood to the Republican Party—are all a set of 'traitors,' 'knaves,' 'disappointed office-seekers,' and 'dishonest.' There is nothing bad that is not in their natures and conduct. 'They have covenanted with the devil,' 'bargained with the Kuklux,' and 'sold themselves to perdition.'"

This is solely the offspring of the queer brain of the *Express*. It cannot give any paper as the authority for one of the extracts which it publishes within quotation marks. After the trick has been repeated a few more times, it may be that even the muddled Tammany *Express* will get tired of it.

A Timely Comparison.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the letter of John A. Dix, in which he calmly and strongly states his reasons for opposing the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, is one of the severest blows hitherto received by the facile political acrobat who closed his eyes and consented to be swallowed by the boa constrictor of Democracy. The war record of Gen. Dix was beyond question. In the darkest hour of the rebellion, when Greeley was negotiating with the agents of the Confederate Government at Niagara Falls to pay the South $400,000,000 for emancipated slaves, when Greeley's friend Jeff. Thompson was plotting to burn Northern cities, Dix saved New-York against the weakness or complicity of Gov. Seymour.

The Veterans' Committee.

Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' National Committee, is kept busily employed in answering letters from discharged soldiers and sailors from all parts of the Union. The Convention at Pittsburg on Sept. 17, is expected to be the greatest reunion of soldiers held in this country since the close of the war. Nearly all the railroads running into Pittsburg have agreed to carry those who are to participate in the Convention for half the usual rates. Veteran clubs are springing up in every town and hamlet in the Northern States, and the Boys in Blue are answering the Convention call with the same avidity with which they responded to the calls from "Father Abraham."

The Convention is expected to demonstrate by the character of the men who will be present, that the defenders of their country in time of war, are its best citizens in every walk of life now that the war is over; and they believe that Gen. Grant, a representative of their class, is the best man to rule the country for which they gave up home, comfort and happiness, and risked their lives to save. The Convention is expected to be a second edition of the Philadelphia Convention, only even more enthusiastic than that.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Reign of Terror Inaugurated in Caswell County.

Colored Voters Kept from the Polls by Their Employers—Intimidation by the Sheriff and Other Officials—A Large Land-Owner Compelled to Sleep in the Woods.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 11.—A meeting of Caswell County, North Carolina, Republicans was held, last evening, in an old log hut on the edge of the woods outside of Yanceyville. Between forty and fifty persons were present. George Williamson, a white man, tried to raise a disturbance in the town, and by the false rumors he spread made many of the negroes afraid to attend. Thomas J. Foster, Representative elect, was in the chair. A resident of Leesburg reported that William Long would not let his hands leave work on the day of election. The threats he used prevented fifteen from going to the polls. From Milton Township it was reported that John Lea also intimidated his workmen, causing a loss of ten Republican votes.

About noon, Sheriff Griffiths arrested John Mitchell, colored, on the ground that he was a resident of Virginia. Evidence was produced that he was a legal voter in Milton, but the Sheriff tied him with a rope in front of the hotel and swore at him, and so frightened the negroes in the streets that most of them went home without voting. Soon after the same official arrested another negro on the affidavit of Yarborough, his former owner, that he was under twenty-one years of age. His mother, who was in Yanceyville yesterday, says that he is in his twenty-fourth year. Both these men were lodged in jail, but the former has been since liberated on giving $100 bail.

At Yanceyville, William Leith, colored, reported that the white judges of election insisted on the colored voters putting their ballots in the boxes themselves, instead of giving them to the inspectors to deposit; and when he was directing them how to do it, James Williamson threatened to put him in the Penitentiary. Ballots deposited in the wrong box are not counted. George W. Bowe stated to the meeting that he knew seven residents of Yanceyville who were not allowed to vote.

There was a rumor from Leesburg that thirty men omitted to vote. They were driven from the polls because they had been working in Virginia, a few miles off, but positive information could not be obtained on that point.

In Dan River township over forty Republicans were kept from the polls by the removal of a boat from one bank of the river to the other, and there securing and locking it up. Not one of them could get across. The vote of every colored man in Yanceyville was challenged.

No definite action was taken by the meeting. After it adjourned I went to the House of a colored resident of Yanceyville for further information. He was afraid to admit me, and I was interviewing him from the sidewalk, when a man on horeback, who had been waiting in a turn of the road, came and joined us. He looked over my note-book, interrupted the conversation, and repeatedly asked the negro to go away with him. A reign of terror seems to have been inaugurated in Caswell.

Mr. Foster, Chairman of the meeting, is a white man, and a large land-owner in that part of the State of which he is a native. He told me that, fearing an attack on his residence, he had often been compelled to sleep out in the woods.

OHIO.

Immense Republican Meeting in Cleveland to Celebrate North Carolina—Striking Contrast with a Similar Meeting of Greeleyites—A Bombshell in the Liberal-Copperhead Camp.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 11.—On Saturday evening an immense Republican meeting was held on the Park, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 people, for the purpose of celebrating our victory in North Carolina. It was conceded by all, including Greeley men, that it was the largest meeting ever held in the evening on the Park. It was ushered in with an artillery salute of 250 guns, and a display of fire-works. Speeches were made from two stands. The meeting was presided over by Hon. J. P. Robison. Among the speakers were Hon. P. C. Sherman, of Ashtabula; Hon. Harrison E. Blake, of Medina; Judge Burke, of Cleveland; Hon. Darius Cadwell and Dr. Meir, editor of the Cleveland Daily *Anzeiger*. The Welsh Glee Club of Newburg, numbering twenty-three voices, sang a number of stirring campaign songs. Several Grant and Wilson Wide-awake clubs turned out in uniform and with torches. The meeting closed with a magnificent display of fireworks.

The great peculiarity of the gathering was the marked difference between it and a similar meeting of the Greeleyites held a few days before to celebrate the supposed victory in North Carolina. Although the Greeleyites made the same efforts to advertise their meeting, yet they absolutely did not turn out as many hundreds as the Republicans did thousands.

This demonstration is the first made here during the campaign, and the immense crowd was a matter of astonishment among Republicans as well as Democrats. The Liberal Copperheads begin to realize the hopelessness of their efforts to carry Ohio. The meeting of last evening told the story. Cleveland will give her 2,500, Cuyahoga her 5,000, and Ohio her 40,000 majority for the silent hero who is now managing the civil affairs of State as successfully as he did the armies under his command during the war of the Democratic rebellion.

A bombshell has exploded in the Democratic camp in the shape of the resignation by James W. Carson, Esq., a prominent merchant and politician of this city of the Chairmanship of the County Democratic Central Committee. The reasons given by Mr. Carson for his course are that sound business policy requires him to vote for Gen. Grant; that he has no confidence in Greeley's scatter-brain theory of immediate resumption of specie payments; that he firmly believes that if Greeley is elected his Administration will be marked by financial revulsions as sure as those of 1837 and 1857. Quite a number of other Democratic business men entertain the same views as Mr. Carson, and will vote for Grant and Wilson, preferring a certainty under a Republican Administration to an experimental uncertainty under a would-be Greeley Administration.

Dedication of a Church at Harrison, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Memorial Chapel on North-street, Harrison, was dedicated to-night. The house was crowded. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York, from words, "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee." Rev. Mr. Baird assisted in the dedication. The chapel was erected by citizens of Harrison well known in New-York financial circles and for a quarter of a century connected with the American Press. The ground was given by Mr. Wm. Mathews. It is said to be the first church edifice ever erected in the town. The chapel was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the occasion will be one long to be remembered by those present.

Fire in Pottsville, Penn.—Death of a Lady from Heat and Fright.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 11.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a stable on Market-street, above Wood. It spread rapidly, destroying seven dwellings and causing a loss of $20,000, which is mostly insured. Mrs. Dentser, an elderly lady, was overcome by heat and fright, and died last evening.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Civil Service Reform—Regulations for Application and Examination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Regulations governing appointments and promotions in the Customs service and the Sub-Treasury in the City of New-York, as approved by the Advisory Board, were promulgated yesterday by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Richardson. The form in which applications must be made will be understood from the following first five regulations:

1. Every application for appointment to a vacancy in the lowest grade of any group in the offices of the Collector and the Surveyor of Customs, the Naval Officer, the Appraiser and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, must be made in the handwriting of the applicant to the head of the office in which employment is desired. It must state, first, the position to which the applicant desires to be appointed; second, the applicant's name in full; third, place and date of his birth; fourth, his legal residence, and how long it has been such; fifth, his education; sixth, his occupation, past and present; seventh, whether ever employed in the civil service, and, if so, when, how long, in what branch and capacity, and the reasons for leaving the service; and, eighth, whether ever in the regular or volunteer army or navy, and, if so, when, and in what organization and capacity.

2. The applicant must certify to having composed and written the application without assistance; to the truth of the statements which it contains; to being a citizen of the United States, and faithful to the Union and Constitution, and, if ever in the regular or volunteer army or navy, to having been honorably discharged.

3. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate signed by two trustworthy and responsible persons, well known in the community in which they reside, that the applicant is personally well known to them to be of good moral character and of temperate and industrious habits, and to be faithful to the Union and the Constitution of the United States.

4. Every application must also be accompanied by the certificate of a practicing physician as to the applicants general health and physical capacity to perform the duties of the position to which he desires to be appointed.

5. Applications filed previously to the adoption of these regulations must be renewed or perfected in accordance therewith to entitle them to consideration. No applications for appointment as day or night Inspectors in the Custom-house from persons under twenty-one years of age, or for other positions under these regulations from persons under eighteen years of age will be considered.

The eighth regulation relates to the character of the examination, and is as follows: All candidates for appointment to positions, the annual salary of which is $1,200 or more, who shall appear will be subjected to a public competitive written examination upon the following subjects: First, penmanship; second, writing and briefing letters; third, elements of English grammar, chiefly orthography and syntax; fourth, arithmetic, fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest and discount; fifth, elements of accounts and book-keeping; sixth, history and geography, general questions, principally such as relate to the United States; and, seventh, prominent features of the Government of the United States.

Candidates for appointment to positions the salary of which is less than $1,200 will be examined in like manner upon the following subjects: First, penmanship; second, copying; third, elements of English grammar, chiefly orthography and syntax; and, fourth, fundamental rules of arithmetic. Proficiency in penmanship, orthography and punctuation will be determined principally by a review of the examination papers, and as far as possible the examination in all the branches will be confined to practical exercises. In examinations for appointment to positions requiring special or technical knowledge, such additions may be made by the Board of Examiners to the list of subjects as the nature of the case may require.

These are the only portions of the regulations which are necessary to be given for the information of those desiring positions in the service, the remaining regulations being principally for the guidance of the Examining Boards in conducting the examination, and the method in which the appointments are to be determined. This latter is explained by the tenth regulation as follows:

The Board of Examiners will prepare a list of the persons examined in the order of their excellence, as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and will then certify to the head of the office the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three. When more than one appointment is to be made, the vacancies will be numbered, and the first three names will be certified for the first vacancy, the remaining two and the fourth for the second vacancy, the remaining two and the fifth for the third vacancy, and so on for the whole number of vacancies. But if, after selecting one of any three certified for appointment, the head of the office shall object to another presentation of either of the remaining names, it shall not be again certified.

CURIOSITIES OF THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The Signal Office is now engaged in making arrangements for obtaining information interesting to agriculture. Several new features have recently been introduced by Gen. Myer, the Chief Signal Officer, among them the appearance of sunset, which is obtained by means of a convex mirror, the colors and shades being traced with pastels on a plane of glass placed above the mirror. In this manner the appearance and forms of clouds are also noted with correctness and facility. The visitor is interested in miniature representations of clouds, and their movements under certain conditions of the atmosphere, the materials employed for this purpose being merely wire and raw cotton. Every branch of the office is under strict discipline, and all engaged in its administration seem to be influenced by a desire to further promote its usefulness.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Republicans Rejoicing in Oswego Over North Carolina—The Ground-Swell That Will Swamp the Democratic Scow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The glorious victory in North Carolina was appropriately celebrated in this city on Thursday evening. One hundred guns were fired, and a large and enthusiastic gathering in Doolittle Hall was addressed by various speakers. Much merriment was elicited at the expense of the hybrids who prematurely rejoiced over the mythical victory the week before. A significant motto, quoted from the speech of Hon. D. C. Littlejohn to the mongrels, was suspended over the platform, and has become the watchword among Republicans: "As goes North Carolina so goes the Union."

The same evening A. B. Getty, a Democrat, addressed an immense Grant and Wilson audience at Fulton.

Yesterday afternoon a Grant and Wilson pole was raised by M. Perry, a life-long Democrat, at Union Village, four miles from this city. There were addresses by gentlemen from here, and the entire proceedings were a success.

The Republicans are rapidly perfecting their organization, and mean to make the ground-swell so powerful in this section as to completely submerge the unholy alliance.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—8 P. M.—The barometer has continued low from Lake Erie to Virginia, with cloudy and threatening weather, extending eastward over the Middle and Eastern States; northerly and easterly winds and generally clear weather on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; northerly winds from Nebraska to Michigan and southward to Arkansas and Tennessee; south-westerly winds, threatening weather and rain areas on the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer now south of the lower lakes, move into New-England with clearing weather and northerly winds from Lake Erie to West Virginia, extending eastward by Monday, over the Middle and Eastern States, with south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas; meantime, from Virginia northward, variable southerly and north-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; northerly and westerly winds, with clearing weather, from Minnesota to Michigan and southward to the Ohio valley, extending by Monday to the lower lakes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Prof. Winlock, of Cambridge, on Plantamour's Comet.

The Whole Story Pronounced a Baseless Fabrication.

Pardon of Several Carlist Leaders by the King of Spain.

Points Argued Before the Tribunal of Arbitration.

Death of Mrs. Mathews, Mother of Vice-President Colfax.

PLANTAMOUR'S COMET.

What Prof. Winlock, of Cambridge University, Says of it—Public Denial by Plantamour that He Ever Made the Prediction.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A reporter visited Cambridge University today in connection with the story of Plantamour's comet, and saw Prof. Winlock. He relates his experience in the following language:

There was such an absence of the solemnity I had expected to find that I was almost ashamed to make known the purpose of my visit, and it was not until he had shown me all through the great observatory that I alluded, even incidentally and distantly, to the matter of the comet.

"Oh, yes," said he, "I have heard and read considerable about it within a few days."

The unconcerned manner in which he thus expressed himself gave me assurance that there was yet some hope, and endeavoring to be just as unconcerned as the Professor, I asked him where he supposed such a story originated.

"I don't know," he answered, "but probably in some of the foreign newspapers."

"Have you heard whether or not M. Plantamour ever predicted this particular comet?" I asked.

"The story is an entire fabrication from beginning to end," he replied, "and I understand that the Swiss astronomer has publicly declared that he never made any such prediction; and I don't believe he ever did. If there was a comet of any kind, we should see it here, and, furthermore, it would be observed by other astronomers."

Concerning the nature of comets in general, Prof. Winlock said: "All comets are composed of a sort of gaseous vapor, and they can be compressed into a space no larger than an ordinary peach-stone, and if one of them should happen to strike the earth it would be no more destructive than a jelly or sun fish would be to a Cunard steamer."

"How near do comets usually come to the earth?" I asked.

"The nearest one, I think, came within about 12,000,000 miles."

"Are they frequently seen at this or greater distances?"

"No, not so often as formerly. Some years ago the King of Denmark awarded a medal to the discoverer of every new comet, but there were so many found that he withdrew the premium, and since then comparatively few have been discovered. If there were any actually seen you would of course hear of it officially."

"Even if they were not visible from this observatory?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes; our arrangements are complete for the exchange of information with the whole of Europe, and if there had been such a discovery as this has been represented to be, we should have heard of it long since."

"Well, then, I suppose I can announce that this story is a humbug?"

"Yes, Sir; you can say that, as far as astronomy is concerned, the world is perfectly safe for many years to come."

SPAIN.

Visit of King Amadeus to Bilboa—Several Carlist Leaders Pardoned.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—King Amadeus arrived at Bilboa, in the Province of Biscay, yesterday, and was cordially welcomed by the people. The King issued pardons to several leaders of the late Carlist insurrection.

THE GENEVA BOARD.

Three Points on Which the Tribunal Required Argument.

GENEVA, Aug. 11.—The Tribunal of Arbitration required argument on three points: First, due diligence as a principle of law; second, what was the value of the Commissions held by the Confederate cruisers, and how far did they entail responsibility upon England when they entered her ports; third, how far did the coaling of cruisers in English ports make England responsible for their acts. These points have been elaborately argued by Sir Roundell Palmer and Messrs. Evarts, Cushing and Waite. The fact that the Tribunal analyses the cases as is seen in these points, is a strongly favorable indication.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION 1873.

Regulations for Foreign Exhibitors—An Important Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Department of State has had printed, for circulation, the general regulations for the foreign exhibitors and commissions at the Vienna Universal Exhibition, which will be opened on the 1st of May, 1873, and closed on the 31st of October of the same year. The Emperor of Austria has intrusted the direction of the exhibition to the Privy Councillor, Baron de Schwarz-Senborn, as chief manager. All communications from foreign commissions concerning the exhibition are to be addressed: "To the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition 1873 in Vienna, Austria."

It appears from the programme that group No. 19 is intended to solve one of the most important questions of social science of the day. The aim is not to exhibit a collection of ethnographical objects, neither is it to show how most of the private dwelling houses are built and arranged in different countries. The object is to show how the private dwelling house can and ought to be built in order best to fulfill its purpose, taking into consideration the climate and local circumstances and mode of life of the different people, as well as their wants and habits. The exhibition will enable the architects of all civilized nations to exhibit the private dwelling-houses which suit best the climate and habits of their country, and will enable the visitors who give their attention to this problem, to make instructive comparisons and to adopt that which might be suited even to other countries and other customs. The construction of the house will not alone be taken into consideration at this exhibition; it will also be completely furnished. The furnishing of the house so as to make it comfortable to live in, will be doubly useful.

Group No. 20 comprises the farm-house, its arrangements, furniture and utensils. There will be exhibited only that which experience has proved to be useful, and which has been tested in different countries and found to be really good and convenient.

The pamphlet gives full particulars to all who desire to exhibit their objects at the Exhibition.

The United States Government has appointed no general agent or Commissioner, Congress having made no appropriation for that purpose.

Death of Vice-President Colfax's Mother.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Mathews, mother of Vice-President Colfax, died at 4½ o'clock this afternoon of cancer. She will be long remembered at Washington as having presided at her son's receptions during his Speakership, while he was a widower. The funeral will occur on Tuesday afternoon.

The Steamer Bristol.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11.—The steamer Bristol remained on the beach at Portsmouth this evening. The steamer Charlotte is alongside, with a powerful steam-pump, to free her of water when the leak is checked.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCHOOL AND THE ARMY IN GERMANY AND FRANCE, with a Diary of Siege Life at Versailles. By Brevet Major-Gen. W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

The future historian of the recent war between France and Germany will have no reason to complain of want of material. He will be far more likely to suffer from an *embarras du richesses*. The volumes, pamphlets and reviews already published on this subject would form a large library, and every week still brings the announcement of new ones in German, French and English. The greater number of these hasty works are sheer rubbish, full of inaccurate statements and crude military criticism, and will soon rest in merited oblivion on collectors' shelves or find their way to the paper-mill.

From the list of ephemeral contributions to the war literature of the time, Gen. HAZEN's admirable work must be excepted. It has a permanent value distinct from its merits as a chronicle of events and incidents which passed under the author's observation. A careful, intelligent and thoroughly informed student of the war, Gen. Hazen was convinced that the true causes of the disasters which befel the French on every battle-field lay far beneath the surface, and that it was in the highest degree absurd to shift the blame upon the imbecile Emperor and his ambitious and vain-minded consort, as well as to screen the military system of France by shouting "treachery" at Bazaine and the other unfortunate commanders. This sort of thing may suit the present temper of France; but the impartial historian of the future will confirm the more sober judgment of those who already see that neither the exiles of Chiselhurst nor the disgraced Marshals can be held accountable for the humiliation of France.

Impressed with this belief, Gen. Hazen, toward the close of the war, availed himself of a leave of absence, granted by the President, to visit Germany and France for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the military and educational systems of the two countries, partly to discover, if possible, the true causes of the military collapse of the Empire, but chiefly in the hope that the result of his observations might be useful in opening our eyes to the necessity of reform in some departments of our own system of military education, in which, as intelligent critics have long been aware, we have too slavishly followed the methods pursued in France. He went abroad too late to witness much actual fighting; but, as he pertinately remarks, the battles were more the results of the different systems he describes. Had Napoleon been as well prepared for war as he supposed himself to be when he forced hostilities upon Germany, the end, although it might have been delayed, would have been the same. The triumph of Germany and the humiliation of France date from the school-room of the men who fought, with equal valor, at Wörth, at Gravelotte, and Sedan.

The volume opens with an exceedingly interesting diary of siege life at Versailles, where Gen. Hazen lingered several weeks, taking note of many remarkable features and incidents of military operations. There he met the King of Prussia, and had a remarkable interview with Bismarck, in the course of which that statesman, with a degree of frankness quite unusual with him, unfolded his views in regard to the purpose of Germany in prosecuting the war. France was to be made harmless for the future. M. Jules Favre having casually mentioned, during an interview, that the fortresses were the gates of the frontier, Bisbarck replied that France had held the keys of these gates, but that the German people had decided that for the security of Europe it was necessary to keep them on the other side. To Favre's confident assertion that France might agree to the dismantling of the fortresses, and to pay all the money she had, Bismarck rejoined that "money was no compensation for the loss of life; that what were needed and would be insisted on, were material guarantees of a nature that would secure Germany from the necessity of sacrificing life in the future; that it seemed as if France, after choosing the arbitrament of war, was now seeking to escape the natural penalties of defeat; that she now had our terms, which might not be our terms six months hence, and that if she compelled us to protract the war ten years, we might annex France and crown our Kings at Rheims." A harsh programme, but one justified by events.

Nothing struck Gen. Hazen more forcibly than the admirable manner in which the investing army was posted around Paris. There was, in fact, he says, no investing line at all, but a zone of occupation about five miles in depth. When the Germans approached Paris, the French retired within the circle of investing forts. The Germans approached to within a mile of this circle, and posted a picket-line around the city. The picket-posts, secured from needless exposure to the fire from the forts, were called "advanced posts," and were so situated that from them could be seen everything that occurred between them and the enemy, and the adjacent posts. Concealment was a strong point in the German tactics. Their sentinels were always out of sight, their bayonets and gun-barrels dimmed with grease, while bodies of troops were always marched and posted behind cover. Gen. Hazen says:

"We find a single man at one of these points of observation, (the picket-posts,) who watches every thing, peeping over a wall, through a window, or out from the bushes. Not far away from him, and also out of sight, are two or three comrades and a mounted picket; one or two hundred yards to the rear is a platoon, generally concealed in some garden or walled yard, and a half-mile further back is the regiment, comfortably quartered in a little village. If we go on, we soon find larger bodies of troops, but the main force is stationed well toward the outer portion of the zone of investment. The regiments in the front are replaced by others from the rear every three days, while those in the rear are so disposed as to concentrate on any threatened point in their front on very short notice, and the posting is such that two army corps, or 60,000 men, can be massed on any position before the French can reach it. The regiments in front keep their belts on, while those in the rear are comfortably established in the deserted villages and towns. So thorough is the discipline and complete the subordination, that no man wanders from his company rendezvous beyond the sound of his bugles. The regiments in front are always ready to move at a moment's notice, while those in the rear are easily available, and there seems no tendency to straggle away as with us. I imagine that the secret of this is a more absolute discipline, and a more quiet disposition. When the long roll is sounded, the regiments move out with full ranks in a very few minutes. In case of an advance of the French, the single advanced man calls the mounted trooper, who at once notifies the reserve platoon and the regiment, which concentrate at a predetermined rendezvous, to check the advance. Word is at once dispatched to the corps in the rear, which gets under arms and takes up a line already resolved upon and prepared, perhaps two or three miles in rear of the advanced regiment. In the meantime the regiment, by taking advantage of every accident of ground, or fence, or wood, harasses and checks the attack as far as possible, without risking much, and falls slowly back upon the line already posted.

"The investing troops are not evenly disposed all around the city, but there are several main points of concentration commanding the avenues by which, from the nature of the country, a sallying force must necessarily advance. The most favorable lines across these *debouches* have been strengthened, and thoroughly prepared for defense. Sometimes these points of concentration are very near the front, and sometimes far to the rear; but never has any sortie broken or passed beyond the prepared line, and the attack of some twenty battalions from Mount Valerien on the 21st inst. did not even reach the advanced post at any point. Two *mitrailleuses* which were run down a little too near these posts were swept in by a company of German troops like crumbs from the table.

"The French, like ourselves in the late war, preface and publish such a movement by a long cannonade, thereby greatly aiding their adversary to make ready to receive them. This use of artillery is one of the absurdities of modern warfare. It seems to owe its existence to the old custom of using breaching artillery in order to make a practicable opening in a permanent fort before sending forward the assaulting party, when musketry fire was effective only at short range, and permanent works were reduced by regular approaches. Since the introduction of long-range small arms, with thin lines of troops posted behind slight earthworks, the practice has become vicious, for it hurts no one, and only advertises your intentions.

"The French, in order to do this effectually, collected a large number of field-guns near the assaulting line on the 21st inst., and for two hours fired an average of more than a hundred guns to the minute. As they only use time-fuses, many of their shells burst thousands of feet in the air.

"At the assault on Fort McAllister during our war, (the only time I had full control of a storming party,) some artillery officers stood aghast when told that I had no use for artillery. By quietly pushing up sharp-shooters and driving everybody into the bomb-proofs, and at the same time deploying an assaulting party just out of sight, I was able to send it quietly forward, so that it nearly reached the enemy's lines before they were aware of the presence of a large force. Had they known our intention, and begun to fire upon us when we first came within range, our loss would have been doubled."

While the German commanders thus made use of every natural and artificial advantage, the French appear to have neglected in their panic a thousand precautions which might have embarrassed their enemies. They allowed 400,000 troops to be cooped up in the city, which might have been more efficiently defended by half that number, and, worse than all, withdrew between 30,000 and 40,000 cavalry within the walls, instead of leaving them at large to attack the German lines of communication and otherwise harass the invaders. Many other mistakes were committed, such as leaving immense quantities of fuel and food in the districts occupied by the Germans. The fields were left covered with stacks of grain and barns full of hay; the gardens full of potatoes, turnips, beets and vegetables of all kinds, abundantly raised for the Paris market. In short, the actions of the French commanders fully justified Gen. Hazen's remark, that they neglected everything of a military nature which they ought to have done, while doing all manner of things which ought to have been left undone.

We might give many other illustrations of this kind from Gen. Hazen's book; but these will suffice, and we turn to that portion of his work which treats of the causes which led to these results. The author shows, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the superiority of the Germans on the field was due no less to the influence of their schools and academies than to their military training. In every part of Germany, the influence of common schools is felt throughout the entire community. Education being compulsory, a boy or girl who cannot read, write or cipher is rarely found; and the geography and history of Europe are also thoroughly taught. Under this system the young generation grows up intelligent, well-informed and amenable to training and discipline, with a well-found pride in their native country, yet not disposed to underrate the power and resources of their neighbors.

To the training of the common schools and academies succeeds that of the military establishments; and in the latter as in the former the grand object is to make the pupils intelligent, self-reliant, and yet docile. Strict and severe to the last degree, the training is never such as to break the spirit of the men, or degrade them to the level of living machines. The result is that obedience becomes not so much a soldierly instinct, or second nature, as an inteligent subjugation of the will of the inferior in rank to that of the superior; and the German armies are not more distinguished for the intelligence than the excellent *morale* of the rank and file. Like the soldiers of the great English Protector, they are, we may say, picked men. Their character is well known. Their antecedents are carefully recorded by the local authorities, and vagabonds and criminals are as rigorously excluded from the army as from society. Under the German system, good character is equally essential with good physique in the soldier, in this respect differing widely from that of almost every other country. In England, and the United States, the impression prevails that anybody is good enough to be a soldier, and recruits are taken without inquiry into their history or character. Gen. Hazen mentioned several instances where notorious criminals have been offered the choice between States prison and the army! In Germany, such a proceeding would be considered monstrous.

The army, thus composed of sober, intelligent and thoroughly disciplined men, is officered by a system which secures the highest ability and military culture which the best schools in the world can afford. Ability and culture form the only claims to promotion. In the German army nothing goes by favor. The result is a military organization superior to that of every other people in the world. Gen. Hazen then sums up the characteristics to which it owes this pre-eminence:

* * * "The absence of exemptions and substitutes, which secures for the army the best men, and makes service even and acceptable; a thorough knowledge of duty; general education of soldiers and officers; high character of non-commissioned officers; an effective system of keeping the ranks full; superior training, and careful selection for merit alone of the higher staff; a decentralized administration; impartial justice; the certainty of recognition and reward for enterprise and industry, and intolerance of sloth and indolence; a strict but not harsh discipline throughout all grades, and a rigid economy in all things."

In nearly everything which makes the Prussian military system effective, that of France is singularly deficient. The French cling to old ideas and traditions. They still rest content with the tactics of Frederick the Great, which the Prussians have long since outgrown and laid aside, and for fifty years their army has existed upon the traditions of the first empire. Common school education being at a very low ebb in France, the army is composed of men far inferior in training, intelligence and *moral* to the bulk of the German army. Statistics show that somewhere between twenty-five and thirty-five per centum of the population cannot read or write. Of the half who attend the primary schools irregularly, the amount of instruction is exceedingly limited, and the primary course itself is very elementary. Mr. Arnold says that the people of France are "not in the least bookish," and are "almost incredibly ignorant;" and, as regards the peasantry: "The merits of the French school system are undoubtedly more in the probable future than in the present or past, but the schools are there; and in the rise of the people in wealth and comfort is probably the only obligation that can draw these people to them."

These observations are confirmed by Gen. Trochu, and also by Prince Bismarck, who, in an interview with Gen. Hazen said to that officer:

"I have often, during the campaign, been quartered in school-houses to give room to my numerous clerks, and have thus seen much of the character of French instruction from the text books I have found in them. The elementary reading books for the tenderest children are made up of the glories of France, and represent her as the birthplace of all the great men, the discoverer of all countries, the victor in all battles; in fact, the invincible centre of all that is good and powerful, and all other countries as, in a sense, her dependencies. This self-laudation extends through the entire life of a Frenchman; and, in believing it to be true, the nation have neglected the means of making it so."

This fatal spirit infected the whole military spirit of France, impaired its efficiency, and paved the way for the overthrow of the Empire. The army had become a political machine. Ignorance and corruption held sway in every department. The *morale* of the rank and file was low, and the officers were, as a class, deficient not only in the common branches of education, but also in military training. In view of all these facts the utter collapse of the military power of France, when brought into collision with the magnificent organization of Germany, excites no surprise.

Gen. Hazen's volume is full of warnings for ourselves. He shows that in most points we follow, in our military system, the example and the traditions of France, and that speedy and radical reforms are imperatively needed. His recommendations and suggestions are eminently wise and practical, and should receive the serious attention of the people and the Government.

MARJORY. By MILLY DEANE. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1872.

This is a very charming little story, and to our readers by the sea-side or in the country we know of no recent novel which we could more strongly recommend. It is in one volume, printed in good type, and is altogether one of the most pleasant books of the season. We advise our readers to get it without delay.

New Music.

BAUMBACH'S COLLECTION OF QUARTETTS FOR THE USE OF CHOIRS. New volume. Published by C. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

A good musical library is so costly and so rare a thing that collections drawn from sources not generally available, are of the utmost value to singers. We have in general use, some which are remarkable for the ability with which portions of fine works are extracted, fitted to English words and arranged for a limited number of voices; but those, the music of which is really culled from sources not easily accessible, are more rare. The temptation of the collector is to take that which is readiest to his hand. He fits it more or less felicitously to English words, puts "arranged by" after the title, and his work is done. There yet remains vast accumulation of musical treasures to which we hope some future collector will grope a way for us. With the exception of the "Grace Church Collection" there is no book so popular in choirs as that of Mr. Baumbach, and we recognize in the new volume the same merits which its predecessor disclosed. As the former volume was mainly serviceable to quartett choirs in Congregational Churches, so this one contains much which is specially suited to the service of the Episcopal Church. With this view, such writers as Havergall, Novello and other modern worthies are judiciously employed. Mozart, Mendelssohn and Costa likewise contribute. Seventeen compositions by Mr. Baumbach himself are interspersed in this excellent company, and, to our great amazement, our old friend the hymn, "Shout the Glad Tidings," appears clothed in brand new music by Richard Wagner.

ALONE ON THE SHORE. (Romanza); words by HARRIETT PRESCOTT SPOFFORD; music by AGNES MARGARET ALDEN. Messrs. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

This song, in five flats, is well within the range of a mezzo soprano voice, and is worth studying by those whose forte is expression. The words, like everything Mrs. H. P. Spofford writes, contain a lurid suggestion. The music consists of an *agitato* movement, which, if not strictly to be called original, is decidedly clever. Then follows an effective change of time, and a refrain *alla barcarola*. This latter is too short, the writer, like most young composers, being apparently afraid to work out her own ideas. We recommend the song to cultivated and impassionate singers as one which, rightly treated, is capable of much dramatic effect.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Drops of Water*. Poems by ELLA WHEELER. New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*Thermic Fever, or Sun-stroke*. By H. C. WOOD, Jr., M. D. (Boylston Prize Essay.) Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*The Struggles (Social, Financial and Political) of Petroleum V. Nasby*. Boston: I. N. RICHARDSON & Co.

—*National Insurance Convention*. (Official Report.) Compiled by H. C. OLCOTT. New-York: J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL.

—*A Compendium of the History of the United States*. By ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. New-York: E. J. HALE & SON.

—*Scrambles Amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-69*. By EDWARD WHYMPER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*Copy*. By HUGH MILLER THOMPSON. The Church Press, Hartford, Conn.

—*The School and the Army in Germany and France*. By Brevet Major-Gen. W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*A Hand-Book of Politics for 1872*. By Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON. Washington City: PHILP & SOLOMONS.

—*Not Pretty, but Precious, and Other Short Stories*, by different authors. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*International Congress on the Prevention and Repression of Crime*. (Preliminary Report.) Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*Charges Against Justice Geo. G. Barnard Before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly*. Albany: WEED, PARSONS & Co.

—*Yale Lectures on Preaching*. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: J. B. FORD & Co.

—*The Ten Laws of Health*. By J. R. BLACK, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*By His Own Might*. From the German of WILHELMINE VON HILLERN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*Who Would Have Thought It?* A Novel. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*Newark City Directory for 1872 and '3*. Newark: A. STEPHEN HOLBROOK.

—*The Model Potato*. By JOHN MCLAURIN, M. D. New York: SAMUEL R. WELLS.

—*The Polytechnic*. A New Collection of Music, by U. C. BURNAP and DR. N. J. WETMORE. New York: J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co.

—*The Histories of Livy*. Books I., XXI. and XXII., arranged by THOMAS CHASE, M. A. Philadelphia: ELDRIDGE & BROTHERS.

—*Crossing the Atlantic*. Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., Boston.

—*The United States Insurance Almanac and Statistical Register*. By G. E. CURRIE. New-York.

—*Merchants' and Manufacturers' Business Register of New-York City for 1872-3*. New-York: PHILIPS, ANDRADE & Co.

—*Dissent in its Relation to the Church of England*. (Eight Bampton Lectures.) By GEO. HERBERT CURTEIS, M. A. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

—*Un Incident Diplomatique*. (*Lettre au Chief-Justice S. Chase*.) *Par* M. DE CATACAZY. Paris: AMYOT.

—*A First Latin Book*. By DANIEL G. THOMPSON. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & Co.

Another Large Burglary.

Capt. Saunders, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while patroling with Detectives Noble and Perkins on Saturday night discovered that burglars had entered the vacant house No. 432 West Twentieth-street. The officers entered the building and found clothing valued at $3,000 packed up in bundles in an attic room ready for removal. It was found that the thieves had forced the scuttle of the house No. 428 West Twentieth-street and removed to that place another lot of clothing valued at $300. The goods were identified by Mr. L. M. Luther, of No. 432 West Twentieth-street, as his property. A large coil of rope and a jimmy were also found by the Police.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Enthusiastic Republican Ratification Meeting at Greensboro—Results of the Election Reviewed by Judge Settle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 10.—A grand ratification meeting was held here to-night. About twenty-five hundred of the most happy and jubilant people that I have ever seen together composed the audience. Cheer after cheer and wild huzzas filled the air. Tar barrels, pine torches and rockets furnished such an illumination as has never been seen in the City of Greensboro before. The yells of the Democrats, which filled our ears for three days after election, have been succeeded by the happy cheering of the Republicans over their great victory. I send you a synopsis of Judge Settle's speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We celebrate to-night one of the greatest political victories ever achieved in North Carolina, or, indeed, in any State in this Union. The new party, which has not as yet been able to name itself, declared that as went North Carolina in August, so would go the Union in November. Believing this, it has made a most desperate fight, a better one than it will ever be able to make again. It fought, however, under a black flag, observing none of the rules of honorable political warfare. Tammany furnished money without stint, and emissaries skilled in all the arts of manipulating registration books, ballot-boxes, and election returns. Their leading men came in from Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other States, to excite and arouse them at their free barbecues, which were almost as numerous as cross roads; but in spite of all this we have elected that honest man and unflinching patriot, Tod R. Caldwell, and the whole State ticket by two thousand majority. The Executive Department, thank God, will be in the hands of honest men and true patriots for the next four years.

You will pardon me for a word in regard to myself. You know that, so far from desiring a nomination for Congress, I had positively forbidden the use of my name, and had gone with our noble Governor on a canvass in the East. The Republican Convention for the Fifth District, during my absence, disregarded my express wishes and nominated me by acclamation. Of course, at that time we all regarded success in this district as a forlorn hope; but with a view of aiding the general cause I accepted the nomination, and have canvassed the district as thoroughly as time would permit. During the canvass I became convinced that a majority of the people were with me, and that I am today fairly elected notwithstanding the apparent majority of 242 in favor of my opponent. When hundreds of men, as much entitled to vote as any in the State, are refused that right, and rejected at the polls by Tammany and Kuklux chicanery, it is readily perceived how an apparent majority of 242 can be manufactured.

Caswell, by the way, is the county in which frauds have been principally perpetrated—the only county in the district in which there is a colored registered majority; the only county in which the Democrats conceded before the election that we were entitled to a large majority, and yet we have been defrauded out of it. This is the county in which Senator Stephens was murdered, in a room of the Court-house, in the day-time and during the session of a Democratic meeting in the same Court-house. This is the only county in which public speakers were insulted in the Fifth District, during the late canvass.

Notwithstanding all their efforts, the Republicans of the Fifth District have reduced the large Democratic majority to almost nothing, and have contributed to the glorious triumph which we celebrate to-night. We know what estimate our opponents placed upon a supposed victory. Falsehood travels a thousand miles while truth is putting on her boots. In consequence of false telegrams, Democrats have burned powder in the Northern cities, and have rejoiced as never before over an election in North Carolina. This but adds to our triumph, and now that the truth is known, let us rejoice and accept at least one Democratic statement as true, "As went North Carolina on the 1st of August, so will go the Union in November." Is there a Republican in the State who now doubts our ability to carry the State for Grant and Wilson by at least 10,000 majority? If there be one such, let him dismiss his doubts, take courage, and march straight on to victory. We gained on the election of 1870 more than 7,000 votes. We know that our colored friends will stand firm, and it is gratifying to me to be able to announce that in the recent election *our largest gains were among the white population of the west*. We all know that Grant is the strongest nomination which could have been made on our side and that Greeley is about the weakest that could have been made on the Democratic side. According to Gov. Vance, who, I suppose, is good Democratic authority, Horace Greeley is largely responsible for the existence of the Kuklux. Show me a man who for years since the surrender has been cursing the Government of the United States, and I will show you a zealous supporter of Horace Greeley. Show me a man that has thrown a rotten egg at the flag of his country, and I will show you a man who is throwing up his hat for Greeley. Show me a man who is carefully keeping a list of his former slaves, believing that some day he will receive pay for them, and I will show you an active supporter of Greeley; and every time that you can show me a Kuklux who has whipped, scourged and murdered his neighbors, I will show you an enthusiastic supporter of Horace Greeley.

And let no one be deceived by the suggestion that the Kuklux organization is disbanded. It is a more compact and efficient political organization today than it ever was before. It has stopped its flagrant violations of law, which were calling down upon them the censures of the civilized world; but it is an active organization, working zealously in the interest of Greeley and Brown. And if they should be elected by Southern votes, they will owe their success to this organization. Mr. Greeley's advisers, unless he goes back on the men who elect him, must come from the Kuklux camps and the Tammany Ring; for be it remembered that Boss Tweed and the other boss thieves of that Ring constitute his chief supporters in the North.

Democratic orators remind the colored people of Greeley's record in their behalf, and claim for him their support, but the colored people have a great deal more sense than Democrats give them credit for. The colored people saw Horace Greeley make a trade in which he sold out the record of a lifetime in one night for Democratic and Kuklux votes, and they all say if he would sell out his principles in a night, he would sell them out the next day if he had the power.

Mr. Greeley persuaded the wayward sisters that they could depart in peace, but after they departed Mr. Voorhees says no wild beast ever screamed for the blood of its victim as he screamed "On to Richmond" and for the blood of those he had persuaded to depart. Mr. Greeley advocated a general confiscation of all property in the insurrectionary States. The Republicans rejected his teachings, and the colored people of North Carolina voted for the homestead provision in your Constitution, thereby giving homes to their old masters and to the white people, when they had no lands nor homes for themselves.

Let us turn from this picture to the field of Appomattox. We there find Gen. Lee at the head of his tattered, worn, half-fed, half-clad regiments, offering his sword in surrender to Gen. Grant, and when Grant, with kind words, refused to receive it, brave men who had faced death on a hundred fields wept like children. Instead of wishing to see the brave men who had surrendered to him find poverty at their firesides and privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children, Gen. Grant directed that they should take their horses and mules home with them, so that they might make a crop and bless their firesides with peace and plenty. Gen. Grant did everything in his power to break the force of that fall. No deed was done, no word was spoken to wound the sensibilities of any one. And from that hour to this, Gen. Grant has exhibited chivalry, magnanimity, generosity and kindness to every law-abiding man in the South. In 1865 he spoke the first word in favor of amnesty, and recommended that Gen. Lee should be pardoned. He frequently interceded with Andrew Johnson in behalf of Lee and other Confederate leaders whom Johnson was anxious to punish. Grant contended that they could not be punished so long as they observed the stipulations of the surrender.

Now, fellow-citizens, which of these men has been most kind and generous toward the South? Your politics may be better, but you are bound to admit that Greeley has cursed while Grant has blessed you. President Grant's Administration is a success, both in its domestic and foreign policy. How does it happen that the Government was never able to borrow money for less than six per cent. interest before this Administration came into power, and that it can now borrow all she wants for four, four and one-half and five per cent.? How does it happen that, notwithstanding the many slanders you hear about mismanagement and plunder, your credit is better today, at home and abroad, than at any former period in the history of our country? How does it happen that the bonds of the United States are eagerly sought after and can be disposed of in more foreign capitals than the bonds of any other Government on earth? How does it happen that when Grant came into power gold was worth 140 in greenbacks and is only worth 111 now? Is not every laborer receiving better wages than he ever did before? Have you not all more money in your pockets than you ever had before? And is it not worth more in gold than any you have had since the surrender? How does it compare with Confederate trash? How does the security of person and property compare with what it was two years ago?

Now, when night falls, you can go to your beds in peace. Two years since the shades of evening were to Republicans, white and colored, like the approach to the valley of the shadow of death. When night came many Republicans had to leave their firesides, their wives and their children, and sleep in the woods to avoid being whipped or murdered by the Kuklux. Now they lie down and repose with their families in peace, feeling assured that in consequence of President Grant's firm administration of the law hundreds have been saved from murder and thousands from inhuman scourgings. We have tried Grant, and he has never failed the flag or the country. We have never tried Mr. Greeley, but from the readiness with which he embraces every ism, it is feared that he lacks that stability of character and steadiness of purpose which would be required to govern 40,000,000 people, especially should we become involved in trouble with foreign nations.

THE TURF.

August Meeting of the Saratoga Association—Notes.

The racing season has closed at Long Branch, and the course where thousands of people cheered and shouted a few days ago with excitement and enthusiasm, is as silent as the grave-yard, and the horses who had been making merry music in more ways than one, have taken their flight to the North, under the shade of Saratogian trees. Yes, the cry is now for Saratoga, and the hegira has set in toward the Springs with unwonted vigor, and the grand note of preparation is heard for the beginning of the August meeting, which is to commence on Friday next, 16th inst., and which opens with the great Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds, $100 entrance and $50 forfeit, with $1,500 added by the Association. The distance of this is two miles, and will test the merits of the starters. There are fifty-seven nominations, and there will probably be ten or a dozen starters, for the stake is a rich one and will buy a vast quantity of oats. Col. McDaniel has five entered in the stake, among them Joe Daniels, and of course will endeavor to place the stake to the credit of the "confederacy." Joe Daniels will have to meet, in all probability, Mr. Belmont's fine colt, Wade Hampton, for the first time; also, Alarm, London and Cape Race, besides others we "know not of," but who have been kept in the dark. It has been remarked that Wade Hampton is a greatly overrated colt, and that he will easily succumb to Joe Daniels. We are not of this opinion. His sire, Asteroid, was a race-horse, and no doubt the equal of Kentucky, and his dam gave to the turf an excellent colt in Hamburg, who, when two years old, ran a mile in 1:45. Those who think that Joe Daniels has an easy two miles to travel for the Kenner will find themselves mistaken. Meteor is in good form at the present writing, and won his race at Long Branch as he pleased. He has beaten Joe Daniels once, and may do it again. The second race of the day is the Summer Handicap, for all ages, $100 entrance, half forfeit, two miles and a quarter, which closed on the first of last March with eighteen nominations. The weights were announced on the 20th July, and the declarations were made on Aug. 1. There will be a fine field of starters, and a fine race may be expected. The third race is the Kentucky Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, $100 subscription; $50 forfeit, $1,000 added. There are forty entries, and there will be a large field of starters, among them Gov. Bowie's splendid Eclipse colt Catesby; Col. McDaniel's colt Springbok, which he recently bought of Dan. Swigert; Electra, Count D'Orsay, and Silk Stocking, representing Mr. Belmont's stables. Messrs. Hunter & Travers have ten entries in this, and it is not big odds that they will not capture the stakes with one of them. The second day will be inaugurated with a steeple-chase handicap for all ages, about three miles, over the excellent course so ingeniously laid out by Mr. Wheatly. The second race will be a dash of a mile and a half for all ages; purse of $500; and the third race will be a selling purse for all ages, a mile and three-quarters; purse $600, the winner to be sold at auction. The first race of the third day is the sweepstakes for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $700 added; three-quarters of a mile. In the conditions there are penalties for winners which will insure a close race. The stake closed on the 1st of March with twenty-nine entries, and John Chamberlain expects to capture the stake with Lord Jersey, a fine colt by War Dance, out of a sister to Pryor. Catesby, the Bowie colt, is also entered, but John thinks Lord Jersey can beat him—confidence is half the battle! The second race will be a purse of $500, open for three-year olds only, with the penalty of ten pounds to winners of $1,000 in any single race during the year. The distance is a mile and an eighth, which will bring out some good colts, and we should not be surprised to see the winner pushed to making time equalling that of Fanny Ludlow on this course in 1869. The third race is a free handicap for all ages; purse $600, a mile and three-quarters. The weight to appear by 12 o'clock the day previous, and acceptances to be made by 4 o'clock. The fourth day's proceedings will begin with the hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles, weights to be announced on the morning of the third day. It will be a handicap, and will thus equalize the chances of all the hurdlers that will assemble at Saratoga. The second race is a purse of $800, for all ages, two miles and three-quarters; and the third race a purse of $400 for all ages, three-quarters of a mile; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds. The fifth day will begin with a free handicap; purse of $500 for all ages, one mile, conditions the same as handicap of third day. The second race is a handicap for two-year olds of one mile; and the third the sweepstakes for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added, winners $1,500, 5 pounds extra; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of over $2,000, 10 pounds; two miles. This is the last stake of the meeting and of the Summer, and has twenty-five entries, among them Vim, Alarm, Buckden, London, Nevada, Wade Hampton and other good ones, who will go spinning two miles. The sixth and last day of the meeting will furnish some rare sport, the first being a handicap for all ages, purse $500. The second race will be the great race of the day, being a purse of $1,200, for all ages, four miles. This will bring out all the stout racers, and will no doubt create a great deal of excitement. Bringing the meeting to a close will be the Consolation Purse of $500, one and three-quarter miles, horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, 14 pounds; three times, 21 pounds.

The programme as above sketched out will afford plenty of amusement, and will be the means of crowding Saratoga with visitors, and the hotel proprietors will be raised to the seventh heaven of happiness.

NOTES.

The breaking down of Kingfisher was a sad blow to Anthony Taylor, who had taken great trouble in getting the horse on his legs after his first accident. He risked a good deal when he started him in the four miles, a trying race for a sound horse, much more for a horse that had once broken down. It is to be regretted that so valuable a horse as Kingfisher was debarred by fortune of making the record for himself of which we all knew he was capable, but he will doubtless do good service in the stud at the nursery, with Kentucky as a rival.

The curtain has dropped on the animated scenes of Monmouth Park, and not until next Summer will the tocsin summon the racers to do battle for the honor and profit of their owners.

A report comes from Buffalo with the startling heading: "Goldsmith Maid is *not* Queen of the Turf," for the simple reason that American Girl trotted a second heat in 2:17¼, and was beaten in the race by Lucy. This is too much of a dose for turfmen to swallow. Thousands of people have seen the Maid continually trotting heats from 2:19 down to 2:16¾, and with hundreds of watches to time her, and to cap the climax she accomplished three unprecedented heats at Prospect Park in 2:17¼, 2:19, 2:17¾. Where is the horse that has such a glorious record?

It has been conceded by one of the most persistant opponents of Goldsmith Maid that American Girl cannot endure a campaign, and yet, when she comes out and accomplishes a fast heat, the solons throw up their hats and proclaim her "Queen!" None will be more ready to recognize American Girl as a "world beater" than we, when she proves her title to the honor. All this bluster comes with the same grace as the reported challenge from the notorious Jim Irving, especially directed to the owner of Goldsmith Maid, to trot his horse against her in September, when it is known to everybody that the great mare is engaged to trot in California, and will be on her way thither before the close of the month.

The great trotting meeting to inaugurate the Utica Park Association begins on Tuesday, Aug. 13, and continues four days. There are sixty-eight entries to the purses which amount to the large sum of $33,000. The meeting opens with a purse of $3,000 for 2:38 horses, which has eleven entries. The second race for horses that have never beaten 2:27. Purse $5,000 has ten entries. On the second day there is a $3,000 purse for three minute horses which has five entries, and a purse of $3,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:34, in which nine have entered. The third day's sport will consist of a purse of $3,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:50, which has eleven entries and a purse of $6,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30, which has closed with nine entries. The fourth and last day's sport will consist of a purse of $5,000 for 2:25 horses, which has eight entries and a purse of $5,000 open to all horses, in which there are American Girl, Henry George Palmer and Lucille Golddust. The turfmen coming from Buffalo have halted at Utica.

The Fleetwood Park Association claim from the 1st to the 8th of October for its Fall meeting.

The Hampden Park Association begins its meeting on the 20th inst., which will continue four days. The purses amount to $20,000, and the entries are numerous. It is to be regretted that the opening day of the meetings falls on the fourth day of the races at Saratoga. The Oswego Driving Park races begins at the same time.

There was a sad chapter of accidents on the last day of the Buffalo meeting. Jas. H. Burke, a valuable horse, owned in New-York, fell dead during the 2:25 race, and Rosalind, a valuable mare, and very speedy, ruptured a blood-vessel in the same race. The Association announced that it would refund the entrance-money to the owner of Jas. H. Burke, amounting to $1,000.

Fourth Ward Ruffianism.

Two young men, Cornelius Shea and Patrick O'Hair, while going to work at an early hour yesterday morning, were attacked by a gang of young roughs in Rose-street, and terribly beaten. Shea had his left arm fractured in two places and his head badly cut. O'Hair's condition was scarcely better. The injured men were taken to Park Hospital. Michael Manahan, of No. 122 Madison-street, was arrested, identified by Shea as one of his assailants, and held for trial at the Tombs.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Growing Popularity of the Watering-Place—Its Attractions—Prominent Guests at the Hotels.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

Of the many watering-places in the country none are becoming more popular with the seekers of rest and recreation during the Summer months than this place. It is situated at the westerly end of the bay of that name, and is about nine miles from Newport. It is reached from New-York via Shore Line Railroad, and from Newport, Boston and the East via steamer Florence, which makes three trips a day to and from Newport to the Pier. It makes a delightful sail of forty minutes across the bay and around Beaver Tail to the Pier.

Unlike Newport, the hotels constitute the principal feature, and along the shore for nearly a mile are scattered the various houses; to be sure, some are very small and unpretentious in outward appearance, but within all is good cheer. Why, just imagine, here are twenty hotels, and some of them, I venture to say, would do credit to any watering resort in America. Almost in front of the hotels one of the finest beaches in the country looms up in all its majestic beauty. Bathing-houses, there are no end to them, and should I give an estimate of the number, the statement would hardly be credited. Years ago this place was known only to fishing and yachting parties as an attractable Summer resort, and the native born honored and entertained them. The inhabitants, however, soon learned the fact that a fame and name was in store for them as a rendezvous for the pleasure-seeker. The "old fogy" element was, as it is today, I am sorry to say, predominant, and almost every new enterprise brought forward by the future-seeing community was frustrated. For a time they were discouraged; but time, "which is a cure for all evils," worked wondrous changes. Fogyism gave place to enterprise, and, that backed by capital, a number of charming villas were built, and comfortable, but unpretending hotels began to dot its romantic shores. This number was found inadequate. Enterprise and energy combined, and, with the assistance of heavy capitalists, a tract of land covering over eight hundred acres was purchased, and they went to work with a will. As a result, Narragansett Pier is what it is today—a city of hotels and first-class boarding-places. Other rival resorts must look well to their laurels in the future, or else the Pier, in the number of hotel guests, at least, will outstrip any in the country. There is, in general, a delightful freedom from restraint, and the hotel guests, cottagers and *habitués* mingle together, and are not afraid to know and converse with each other.

The principal hotels are but a few rods from the ocean—which fact alone is worthy of note. During the day hundreds may be seen upon the rugged bluffs, studying nature in its most majestic and natural beauty. Off in the distance Newport, with its towering church spires, Block Island, the ocean and Narragansett Bay, with the many sailing crafts of every description passing and repassing in full view of the hotels, present one grand and enchanting scene. There is, in fact, a certain charm about this quiet watering-place that makes it very attractive, and from the moment the weary traveler steps from the steamer Florence at the Pier, or from the train at Kingston, from New York, he is pleased with all its surroundings. One fact, however, many find fault with, and that is the dusty roads. Indeed, when the air is dry and there is any driving, it is almost impossible to see three rods ahead for the clouds of dust. The town authorities wont do anything toward remedying this nuisance, and all who visit the Pier have to suffer thereby. Last year the streets were watered, but the expense incurred was defrayed by the hotel-keepers and a few interested ones. Visiting the principal hotels, I learn that all are doing a thriving business, and it is estimated that there are eighteen hundred people present at this date, from all the principal cities in the country. The cost of living at many of them is the same as at other resorts, yet the privileges to be obtained are far more numerous for the guests. They are minus the bustle of other places. The ladies are not vieing with each other to see who can attract the most attention or outshine the other in the magnificence of their toilettes. Instead, they float about in a wealth of flowing hair and white muslin, like water nymphs in the rosy sunlight of the early morning. Boating, sailing, crab-fishing and delightful flirtations are indulged in and most happily enjoyed by all present.

The Continental Hotel is under the management of W. W. Hodges, well known to New-Yorkers as the landlord for a number of years of the Aquidneck House, at Newport. It is a very commanding structure, and but a few minutes' walk from the landing. Mr. J. E. Bradford, a gentleman well known to the public, and who has had a large experience in the business, is the gentlemanly clerk of the house. Among the permanent guests at the hotel are Gen. W. T. Sherman and family; Gen. Ewing, formerly of the rebel army; Gen. George F. Meyers, of Cincinnati; L. A. Briggs, the wealthy banker, of Baltimore; Charles M. Wolcott, from Fishkill, on the Hudson; Gen. J. M. Davies, of New-York; F. Knowlton, agent of the Pacific Railroad, and Capt. A. A. Drake, of New-York.

The Delavan House is under the management of P. B. Davol. The permanent guests are: W. O. Charlton, of the British Legation; Mr. V. de Schiroff, of the Russian Legation; Mrs. H. Boyce and family, A. J. Lindsay and family, and John C. F. Delany, all of New-York; John Evans, of Detroit; C. C. Hall and family, of Baltimore; Col. Benet, United States Army; Gen. Hunter, from Washington, and Gen. Zeilin, of the United States Marine Corps.

The Mount Hope House, which is a favorite with the masses, like the Continental, is near the steam-boat landing, and resembles the Continental very much. The proprietor, William C. Caswell, is a resident of the place, and is very popular with his guests. The following are among the prominent ones at the house for the season: Eastus Corning, of Albany; Gen. Tilbets, of Troy; Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of Rhode Island; W. G. Savage and wife, and O. Godfrey, of Hannibal, Mo.; Hon. E. Hurry and family, of New-York; W. J. Heade, the artist, and Miss Ridgway, the great soprano singer.

The Narragansett House, E. S. Taylor, proprietor, has for its season's guests, Mr. Hazard, of the firm of Caswell, Hazard & Co., New-York; Mrs. Minturn and family, Mrs. White and family, R. S. Clarke, and Mrs. A. Wilberton, all of New-York; D. Lewis, Mrs. Lapsey, and Mrs. Dr. Horner, of Philadelphia.

At the Revere House, Profs. Prime and Frazeur, Dr. Draper and family, Rev. W. Durell, Edward Wight and Dr. Kinnecutt have rooms, and are here domiciled for the season.

Chief-Justice Chase is here spending the season with his son-in-law, Hon. William Sprague, at his elegant villa. Today, however, he left the Pier for Newport, where he will be the guest of Hon. William Beach Lawrence for a few days. A horse-railroad is nearly completed from the Tower Hill House—situated on Narragansett Heights—to the beach. Just think of it! Newport with all her prestige, glory and popularity has not even dared to think of a horse-railroad as yet. Yes, this "Mushroom City," as it is sometimes called, is the possessor of this much-needed and desirable means of transit to and from the beach. Miss Charlotte Cushman, who is spending the season at Newport, as the readers of the TIMES well know, will, on the evening of the 22d inst., give a reading at Cannonchet Hall, for the benefit of St. Peter's Chapel. Mr. Arthur Tieman, will also deliver his interesting lecture on "Characteristics of New-England Humor" next Monday evening at the same place, and for the same purpose. The visitors have given liberally toward many charitable object during the present season. A. P. Merrill, Esq., a retired planter from Natchez, Miss., with his family, are spending the season here. Mr. Merrill owns a magnificent residence at Newport, and your correspondent has wondered many times why he does not occupy it, but I suppose as he rents it every year, no doubt he finds it far more remunerative to lease it than to occupy it. G. P. Banks, E. Rutherford, Hon. J. W. Wilkenson, Mrs. A. Burgess, C. H. Salisbury, Drs. Wharton, Perry and Emmett are occupying cottages, not after the Newport style, but comfortable and unpretending houses in outward appearance.

Well, I guess I have gossiped enough, but before closing, let me advise all who are fortunate enough to visit the sea shores of Narragansett Bay to be sure and pay this "City of Hotels" a visit. You will be pleased and benefited, and will ever remember it with pleasure. More anon. J. G.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Union Pac. 10s, Income...b. c.	86¼	300 Union Pacific.b. c.	34⅝
400 West. U. Tel.b. c.	71⅛	1000 do	34¼
300 do	71	300 do...b3.	34⅝
500 do	70⅞	500 do	34¼
1500 do	70¾	400 Clev. & Pitts. G...	91⅝
500 do...b3.	70⅞	700 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	110⅝
2000 do	70⅝	200 Chic. & N. W.b. c.	73¼
100 do...b3.	70¾	100 do	73⅝
100 Quicksil. Pf..b. c.	51⅛	300 do...s3.	73⅝
300 Boston W. Power.	52⅞	800 do	73⅝
100 Adams Express..	97½	500 do...c.	73⅝
200 Pac. Mail..b. c..s3.	73⅛	100 Mil. & S. P...b. c.	54⅛
1000 do	73¼	500 do	54
1600 do	73½	100 do	53¾
100 do...b3.	73⅝	400 do	53⅝
200 do	73⅛	500 Tol., W. & W.b. c.	75¼
70 N. Y. C. & Hud...	96⅜	100 D., L. & W.b. c.b3.	104
400 do...s3.	96½	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43⅛
100 do	96⅛	500 do...s4.	43
200 do...b3.	96¾	800 do	43
1000 Erie R. R....b. c.	47⅜	800 do...c.	43
400 do...s3.	47¼	900 do	42⅞
1000 do	47¼	100 do...b3.	43
200 Harlem Railroad..	115	100 C., C. & I. C...b30.	34⅛
1800 L. S. & M. S.b. c.	89⅛	1200 do..bet. call.	34
200 do...b3.	89⅛	200 do	33⅞
500 do	89⅛	100 do	34
400 do	89	400 do	33⅞

MONDAY, Aug. 12—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$958,300
Decrease in Specie	5,726,900
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	481,100
Decrease in Deposits	3,859,800
Decrease in Circulation	24,200

	Aug. 12, '71.	Aug. 10, '72.	Aug. 3, '71.
National Capital	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital	15,244,600	15,532,200	15,370,500
Total	$88,[illegible]9,600	$87,315,700	$87,154,000
Loans	302,400,397	303,994,500	303,036,200
Gold and Gold Notes	12,361,749	18,199,000	23,925,900
Other Legal Tenders	73,399,400	54,570,600	55,051,700
Deposits	251,245,280	237,668,200	241,528,000
Circulation	30,285,409	27,313,000	27,337,200
In Sub-Treasury	70,790,205	53,694,828	52,451,003

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 3, '72.	Aug. 10, '72.	Aug. 12, '71.
Deposits	$241,528,000	$237,668,200	$251,245,280
Circulation	27,337,200	27,313,000	30,285,409
Total	$268,865,200	$264,981,200	$281,530,689
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$67,216,300	$66,243,500	$70,382,672
Actual basis	78,977,600	72,769,600	84,752,149
Excess	$11,761,300	$6,516,600	$14,369,477
Rate of money	2½@5 ₩ ct.	3@5 ₩ ct.	3@4 ₩ ct.

On the present Bank return there is a further decrease of $5,726,000 in Gold Notes, making $10,000,000 for the fortnight, nearly corresponding with the payments by the Importers into the Custom-house for Duties under the revised Tariff. Although these payments are larger in the first two weeks than in August last year, they have not drawn down the Gold Notes in Bank so low by $6,000,000. Nor have they enabled the Gold clique, operating for a rise, to reap the same harvest of profit on lending out their Gold. At this date last year they were receiving ⅛ ₩ cent. a day for the use of Gold, whereas they are now paying a moderate Interest to have it carried over. They have also lost their opportunity, if they ever had it, of creating distrust in a short supply of Gold, or the more serious distrust, from trade or political causes, in the future of the National Currency. The Exports have practically ceased, as they did about this date last season, not to be renewed, unless from events not now foreseen or apprehended, until next Spring. The Treasury may absorb Gold for Customs, as last year, but its accumulations will be of brief duration, and soon applied to the reduction of the Public Debt. The gross balances in Gold in the Treasury are $27,000,000 less than in August last year, but in the meantime $97,000,000 of Gold-bearing Debt has been extinguished, and in the last three months we have remitted $46,000,000 in Gold and Silver to Europe in settlement of Trade balances and in the payment of Bonds of 1862 called in for redemption. These large remittances have now served their purpose, and certainly to a more useful or proper purpose the Gold and Silver product of the country could not have been applied. As this production continues uninterrupted at the rate of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year, the talk of an early "Gold famine in this country," as affected by trade supply and demand, would seem to be simply absurd.

The large transfer of Gold Notes from the Banks to the Treasury, while lowering the lawful Money basis in Bank, has no perceptible influence upon the ease in Money on the Street. The offerings were large at cheap rates at the close of business on Saturday.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $9,254,668, against $9,690,472 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,278,242, against $5,200,713 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $377,226, against $727,500 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,718,640.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	July 6	$6,085,229
February	38,028,442	July 13	6,575,496
March	38,927,070	July 20	7,221,202
April	46,380,319	July 27	8,535,341
May	42,483,217	Aug. 3	7,378,540
June	30,609,828	Aug. 10	9,254,668

Total since Jan. 1	$277,106,532
Same time last year	241,096,250
Increase since last year	$36,010,282

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,951,004	July 3	$4,472,957
February	17,915,069	July 10	3,965,813
March	16,539,019	July 17	4,913,437
April	17,089,784	July 24	4,274,943
May	15,880,947	July 31	4,052,332
June	20,091,560	August 7	5,278,242

Total since Jan. 1	$133,524,807
Same time last year	142,090,713
Decrease since Jan. 1	$8,565,906
Gold, Aug. 10, 1872	115⅛ ₩ cent.
Gold, Aug. 12, 1871	112½ ₩ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,362	July 6	$2,624,812
February	972,657	July 13	4,882,534
March	2,713,604	July 20	4,611,026
April	4,490,718	July 27	4,376,713
May	14,850,568	Aug. 3	1,653,289
June	12,538,202	Aug. 10	377,226

Total since Jan. 1	$54,661,509
Same time last year	52,180,517
Increase since Jan. 1	$2,480,992

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,696,426	January	$15,134,568
February	14,941,969	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,894,594
April	14,229,276	April	635,266
May	11,435,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,463,684	June	2,333,835
July	7,683,316	July	16,951,468
Aug. 3	4,022,060	Aug. 3	571,475
Aug. 10	4,718,640	Aug. 10	1,321,854
Total, 1872	$82,691,273	Total, 1872	$55,773,110
Total, 1871	97,577,219	Total, 1871	63,590,053

It will be noticed that the current Imports continue large, and that Goods in Bond of previous importation are heavily drawn upon on the payment of Customs under the revised Tariff. These preparations for the Fall trade are not yet responded to by Country buyers to the extent anticipated; but a fair business is doing, and with the

great crops of the South and West, both the Importers and Domestic Commission people have a right to calculate upon an increased demand as the season advances.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 12, '71.
American Gold	115⅜@115¼@115⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛@116⅛@116⅜	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116@115⅞	113⅛
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	112⅛@112⅛	....
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	102@102	98⅛
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	89⅛@88⅜	88
New-York Central	97⅛@96	98⅛
Rock Island	110⅛@110⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	74⅛@73	69⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛@90	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44@42⅛	46
St. Paul Common	55@53⅛	60⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛@78⅛	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@75⅛	63
Union Pacific	36⅛@34	32⅛
Erie	48⅛@47⅛	30⅜
Western Telegraph	74⅛@70⅛	60⅛
Pacific Mail	75⅛@73	49⅛
Lake Shore	90⅜@88⅛	109⅛

The Stock Exchange marks a decline, for the week, of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on most of the Railroad Stocks, 2 ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail and 4 ⅌ cent. on Western Telegraph. The heaviest depression was near the close of the week, when the selling fever was fairly in the ascendant. Some *long* Stocks were undoubtedly sold out—notably and without cause or explanation, the Stock of the Western Telegraph—while more numerous sales were made for *short* account. The latter are supposed to be a safe adventure while most of the great operators are in the country, and such Stocks as Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Ohios, &c., are believed to have "no friends" near the Exchange. How soon this calculation may be suddenly reversed there is no telling while the weather continues hot. But beyond this immediate advantage to the Bearish side of the market, we discover nothing in the state or prospects of the Money market, the condition of the new crops throughout the land, or in the traffic or finances of the Roads to justify the decline in prices. According to one of our morning contemporaries, (the *Daily Bulletin*,) $40,650,000 have been received by fourteen lines of Road in seven months, against $35,430,000 same period last year. And the list does not embrace the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, or Erie, the four prominent trunk lines to and from the Atlantic seaboard. And upon at least two, if not all of these, we believe the increase to have averaged the 15 ⅌ cent. over last season—Jan. 1 to Aug. 1—shown on the above figures.

Something of the decline has been attributed to party politics, which might seem reasonable enough if a change of Administration and the restoration of Democratic or Southern control to power at Washington were more imminent. But the country is not prepared for this, nor is it likely to be schooled to it for a decade to come. The chances of such a revolution under Mr. Greeley are now less than the prospects of Mr. Seymour a month before the Tammany Hall nomination four years ago. Courting the same sympathies and supported by the same leaders, South, we believe that Mr. Greeley will share the same, or a worse, defeat in the North and West, with the difference against him, as we have good reason to suppose, of the vote of the great State of New-York, which was given with the fraudulent Tammany help of 60,000 majority in this City to Mr. Seymour in 1868 by 10,000 over Gen. Grant.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	115⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	116⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64	116⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s, coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛	6s Currency	113⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of road also entitles the Company to ten million four hundred thousand acres of land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley, on the Pacific coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its traffic and franchise, and on the entire land grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is seven and three-tenths, gold, equivalent to about eight and a quarter per cent. currency. Believing the security to be ample and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States Five-twenties and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

For sale by
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.,
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILway First Mortgage Bonds, interest 8 per cent., free of tax, for sale by
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place,
Who will furnish full particulars upon application.
Mortgage only $18,000 per mile upon road fully equipped.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Spirits Turp., bbls.	250
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Resin, bbls.	2,512
Cotton, bales	633	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,681
Copper, bbls.	27	Pork, pkgs.	58
Copper, cakes	169	Cut-meats, pkgs.	138
Eggs, bbls.	580	Lard, tcs.	514
Flour, bbls.	7,153	Stearine, pkgs.	99
Wheat, bushels	38,795	Butter, pkgs.	2,761
Corn, bushels	142,517	Cheese, pkgs.	15,873
Oats, bushels	65,000	Tallow, pkgs.	106
Rye, bushels	15,950	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,125
Malt, bushels	35,717	Skins, bdls.	5
Beans, bbls.	73	Starch, boxes	425
Peas, bushels	600	Spelter, pieces	262
Corn-meal, bbls.	106	Tobacco, hhds.	400
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	710
Hemp, bales	9	Whisky, bbls.	424
Hops, bales	83	Wool, bales	320
Hides, bales	575	Oil, Lub., bbls.	90
Leather, sides	14,861		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Hasifoger, for London—49 bags Roots, 61,931 bushels Wheat, 4,329 bushels Corn.

By the brig Roseway, for St. Kitts—65,000 Shingles, 78 pails Lard, 516 bbls. Corn-meal, 30 kegs Nails, 86 pkgs. Butter, 90 reams Paper, 340 boxes Candles, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 205 bbls. Crackers, 90 cases Florida Water, 50 bags Beans, 105 bags Peas, 10 bbls. Mackerel, 225 boxes Herrings, 46 bbls. Pork, 85 bags Corn, 24 cases Matches, 10 cases Chairs, 20 boxes Soap, 1,350 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Beef, 5 tcs. Ham, 120 boxes Cheese, 310 pkgs. Oil-meal.

By the steamer India, for Glasgow—250 bbls. Flour, 59,813 bushels Corn, 96,850 lbs. Bacon, 25 tcs. Hocks, 20,000 lbs. Butter, 184,000 lbs. Oil-seed Cake, 140,000 lbs. Meat, 259,828 lbs. Cheese, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 103 cases Sewing-machines, 53 boxes Clocks, 321 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Freehandle, for Bremen—4,824 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ellen Dyer, for Cronstadt—2,577 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Kong Soerre, for Stettin—2,520 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—24,264 bushels Wheat, 1,498 bales Cotton, 48 hhds. Tobacco, 19 bales Leather, 19 pkgs. Bees-wax, 50 casks Seal Skins.

By the steamer Bothnia, for Dublin—54,277 bushels Corn.

By the bark Hermann, for Konigsberg—1,988 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Yarmouth, for Bristol—50 tcs. Beef, 160 bbls. Resin, 500 bbls. Oil-cake, 3,033 sacks Copper Ore, 32,953 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Montezuma, for Barbados—550 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Corn-meal, 600 bbls. Bread, 300 bags Corn, 350 bags Peas, 800 pails Lard, 388 kegs Butter.

By the steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—9,417 bushels Rye, 500 bags Pepper, 100 tcs. Lard, 30 hhds. Tallow, 1,205 cases Tobacco, 47 cases Bees-wax, 9 tcs. Casings, 2 boxes Pianos, 100 cases Spermaceti, 79 hhds. Tobacco, 18 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 4 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer City of New-York, for Liverpool—36 cases Drugs, 161 bales Hides, 225 boxes Ham, 39 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 49 cases Handles, 628 bales Cotton, 69 bags Horn Tips, 2 cases Pianos, 27 cases Sewing-machines, 21 bales Sheep-skins, 20,599 boxes Cheese, 8 pkgs. Furs, 451 boxes Bacon, 15,022 bushels Corn, 67 bales Wool, 38 bales Leather, 50 bbls. Apples, 128 pkgs. Butter.

By the brig Susan Bergen, for Malaga, &c.—500 bbls. Petroleum, 500 cases Petroleum, 387 bbls. Resin, 19,000 Staves.

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—1,920 bales Cotton, 48,775 lbs. Cheese, 85,500 lbs. Bacon, 300 hhds. Syrup, 45 hhds. Tobacco, 7,129 bushels Wheat, 73,643 bushels Corn, 6 cases Whisky, 2 cases Machinery, 6,600 Staves.

By the steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool—20 tcs. Hocks, 353 boxes Bacon, 90 hhds. Tallow, 14,538 boxes Cheese, 50 tcs. Beef, 37,559 bushels Corn, 21 boxes Lamps, 1,245 bales Cotton, 160 cases Tobacco, 82 pkgs. Pork, 64 bales Leather, 4 tcs. Bladders, 7,783 bushels Wheat, 1 bbl. Skins.

By the steam-ship Bienville, for China and Japan—15 cases Books, 10 cases Cartridges, 10 cases Paint, 5 cases Clothing, 2 pkgs. Drugs.

By the brig M. McFarlane, for Cork—2,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steam-ship Bienville, for Aspinwall—171 pkgs. Butter, 277 cases Kerosene, 1 pk. Hair, 168 cases Preserves, 639 pkgs. Hardware, 4 cases Oil Almonds, 3 pkgs. Lamps, 59 bbls. Pork, 1,893 pkgs. Lard, 23 pkgs. Rope, 842 boxes Soap, 90 pkgs. Fish, 10 boxes Candles, 115 cases Sewing-machines, 17 cases Saddlery, 132 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 27 bbls. Beef, 18 cases Boots and Shoes, 209 cases Drugs, 31 bars Iron, 16 pkgs. Duck, 82 pkgs. Glass-ware, 237 cases Fluid, 39 cases Furniture, 30 bbls. Sugar, 33 cases Arms, 69 cases Tobacco, 28 cases Matches, 336 cases Cartridges, 55 pkgs. Paint, 50 cases Rifles, 10 bbls. Tongues.

ASHES—Were quiet and steady at $8 25 for pots.

COFFEE—The market has shown very little life today, but values are held as before. The sales are 1,968 bags Rio, ex Ptolemy, and 800 bags San Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Has met with a light demand without change in prices. Sales embrace 1,775 bales, including 774 bales to spinners and 319 to shippers. For future delivery sales are making at prices 1-16th off. The transactions foot up 8,750 bales (3,400 bales last evening and 5,350 bales today) basis of Low Middling including last evening: August, 100 bales at 20⅛c. short notice; September, 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c.; October, 300 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 600 bales at 18 15-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c., 20 bales at 18 15-16c.; December, 800 bales at 18⅛c. and today up to 3 P. M.: September, 700 bales at 20 7-16c., 500 bales at 20⅜c., 1,300 bales at 20 7-16c.; October, 150 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 400 bales at 19⅛c.; November, 1,000 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 400 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: September, 20.50c.; October, 19.40c.; November, 18.92c.; December, 18 11-16c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 1,249 bales, against 1,985 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 2,674,027 bales, against 3,946,786 bales in 1870-1871. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	24⅛	24⅛

The receipts at this port today were 633 bales from New-Orleans.

EGGS—The market is weak, with very little demand. Sales at 18c.@19c. for Western, up to 21c.@22c. for Jersey.

HEMP AND JUTE—Market remains very dull. Small lots of Butts have sold at 2⅞c., currency; Manila Hemp dull at 11⅛c., gold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quite firm and less active, with a moderate home trade demand; sales, 10,200 bbls., at $5 95@$6 35 for Superfine Western and State; $6 95@$7 15 for common to good Extra Western and State; $7 20@$8 for good to choice do.; $8 10@$9 35 for common to choice White Wheat, Western Extra; $7 10@$9 25 for common to good Extra Ohio, and $7 65@$11 for common to choice Extra St. Louis, closing quiet. Southern Flour was quiet and firm; sales, 800 bbls., at $7 50@$9 65 for common to fair Extra; $9 70@$12 50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour was a shade better, and in fair request; sales, 450 bbls., at $4 10@$5 10 for Common to Fine. Corn-meal quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat was dull and scarcely so firm. The export demand is materially checked by the high prices insisted on by holders. We quote at $1 62@$1 64 for No. 2 Spring, in store; $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1 do.; $1 82@$1 88 for Winter Red Western; $1 90@$1 92 for Amber Western, and $1 90@$2 for White do. The sales are 42,000 bushels, at $1 62 for North-west, afloat; $1 63@$1 65 for No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, the outside price for choice new; $1 83 for Winter Red Western; $1 85 for White Southern, and new Amber Tennessee on private terms. Rye was quiet at 74c. for Western, in store. Barley was quiet and unchanged. Barley-malt was dull and unchanged. Corn was steady, with a moderate export and home trade demand; sales, 87,000 bushels, at 61c.@63⅛c. for steamer Western Mixed, and 64c. for sail do. Oats were quiet and firm; sales have been made of 38,000 bushels at 44c.@45⅛c. for Western, in store and afloat, and 48c.@52c. for Ohio.

COAL—Quiet and steady; $3 75@$5 25 for Anthracite ⅌ ton ⅌ cargo.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; 1871 quoted at 45c.@65c.; 1870, 15c.@35c.; 1869, 10c.@20c.; 1868, 10c.@15c.

HAY AND STRAW—Prices are steadily held, with a fair inquiry and small receipts; Shipping Hay at $1 10@$1 15 for old, and $1 10 for new; retail qualities, $1 35@$1 75 for old, and $1 35@$1 60 for new. Straw at $1@$1 05 for long Rye; 80c.@90c. for short Rye.

HIDES—The market has been very dull throughout the week, with prices weak. Sales since the 3d inst. have been 30,800 Hides and 187 bales, as follows: 2,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., sent to tan; 600 Dry Montevideo Ox, 22 lbs., at 25c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Montevideo E. R. Kips, 10@12 lbs., at 26⅛c., gold, selected; 900 Dry Central American, 19@22 lbs., at 18⅛c.@20c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Bogota, 22 lbs., on private terms; 3,600 Dry Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., at 19c.@20c., gold, as the run; 250 Dry Accapulco, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Texas, 22⅛ lbs., part at 19c., currency, selected; 2,100 Dry Texas Kips, 8@11 lbs., on private terms; 300 Dry Southern, 18 lbs., on private terms; 600 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., at 20c., currency, as they run; 3,500 Wet-salted R. G. Cow, 48@50 lbs., at 13c., gold, selected; 2,400 Wet-salted Texas, 50@65 lbs., on private terms; 2,300 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 21@23 lbs., on private terms; 5,400 City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12⅛c.; 1,400 City Slaughter Kips, 18@20 lbs., on private terms; 187 bales Calcutta Cow, 10@14 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 292,300 Hides and 1,490 bales, (same time last year 144,400 Hides and 1,535 bales,) as follows: 107,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 93,400 Dry Montevideo, &c., 30,300 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 7,000 Dry Central American, 600 Dry Porto Cabello, 200 Dry Para, 1,000 Dry Tampico, 8,800 Dry Sierra Leone, (African,) 8,000 Dry California, 7,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 800 Dry and Salted West Indian, 7,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 15,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 3,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 730 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 700 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Dull, buyers' favor; Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 27c.@29c.; California and Orinoco do., 26c.@27c.

MOLASSES—In foreign there has been a slight movement, but the general features of the trade in domestic and foreign remained without change. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 bbls. Barbados at 35⅛c., and 166 bbls. St. Croix on private terms, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been sold in small lots only, and with a large amount of stock on the way and due early in the week, prices are lower. Merchantable order quoted at 51c.@51⅛c. Sales embrace 85 bbls. at 51⅛c. Resins—For Strained the market is higher, with limited offerings. Sales of 1,250 bbls. good Strained at $3 75, closing at $3 70@$3 80 for common and good Strained. Fine sorts are firm; No. 1 quoted at $4 50@$5 50; extra Pale up to $7. Tar is quiet; sales, 100 bbls. No. 2, at $4, and 100 bbls. extra Pale, $6; Wilmington Rope, $4 37⅛. Gunnies are quiet; Cloth at 16c. for Domestic; Bags at 14c.

OILS—Sales have been limited to small lots. Linseed is selling in small lots at 80c. Prices of Whale and Sperm are unchanged.

PETROLEUM—The market has been very dull, and prices are more or less nominal. Crude, in bulk, is quoted at 12c.; Refined at 22⅛c.@22⅛c.; sales of 10,000 bbls., for September, to suit vessel, at 23c.; Cases, quoted at 28⅛c.@28⅛c. In Philadelphia the market is inactive; Refined, quoted at 22⅛c.@22⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—There has been rather more call from dealers, and speculators have shown life; prices were a shade higher; the sales are 800 bbls., at $3 75@$3 80 for Mess; $10 50@$11 for Prime, and $12@$12 50 for Prime Mess; 500 bbls. for August sold at $13 75; and in the afternoon 250 bbls. for September at $13 75, and 250 bbls. for October at $13 75. Beef was dull; the sales are 150 bbls., at $5@$7 for Plain Mess, and $8@$10 for Extra do. Beef Hams were quiet, at $20@$32 for old and new Western. Tierce Beef was nominal, at $12@$15 for Prime Mess; $17@$19 for India do. Cut Meats were steady, at 10c.@14c. for Hams, and 6c.@7c. for Shoulders. Middles are steady; sales, 50 boxes of various cuts on private terms. We quote Long Clear, 7⅛c. Lard was a shade firmer under the small offerings and a fair call; sales, 1,100 tcs. at 8⅛c.@9c. for new No. 1 to prime new Steam-rendered; 8⅛c.@9c. for old do., and 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered; also, 500 tcs. Kettle, September, 9⅛c.; 200 tcs. Steam for January on private terms, and 500 tcs. new, to arrive, at 8⅛c. Butter dull, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 22c.@26c. for State. Cheese dull and heavy, at 10c.@12⅛c. for common to prime.

RICE—Remained in moderate request from jobbers at old prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 60 tcs. Carolina at 8⅛c.@9c.; 250 bags Rangoon at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and 150 bags Patna at 7⅛c.@8c.

SUGAR—There has been nothing of moment done here today. Holders kept the offerings moderate, and insisted on full rates, but after the ample purchases made during the week buyers became indifferent. No sales are made public. We quote: For Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8 9-16c.; good do. at 8⅞c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10⅛c., ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. In Refined the trade has been limited. Powdered quoted at 12⅛c. Crushed, 12⅛c.; Granulated at 12c.@12⅛c.; A's at 11c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb.

SEED—No business in Calcutta; quoted at $2 35, gold. Grass are dull at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for Ohio and State. Timothy, $3 25@$3 50.

SKINS—For Goat there has been an active demand from manufacturers, and sales for the week are 420 bales Mexican and 300 bales Curacoa at full prices. Receipts have been 6 bales Tampico, 46 bales Mexican, via New-Orleans, and 50 bales Calcutta. For Deer the market has been active, and sales embrace nearly all the stock which was in first hands. Prices are well sustained. Sales are reported of 35,000 lbs. Central American, 25,060 lbs. Para and 8,000 lbs. Porto Cabello. Receipts, since our last, have been 49 bales Para and 10 bales Southern. Deer—Honduras, 50c.; Guatemala, 57⅛c.@60c.; Chagres, 57⅛c.; Campeachy, 48c.; Sisal, 40c.@50c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 50c.@51c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold, ⅌ lb. Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47⅛c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The market was quiet and prices were just maintained: 65,000 lbs. sold at 9c.@9⅛c. for good to prime; also 100 tcs. off-color Stearine at 9⅛c., and 100 tcs. prime do., for August, at 10⅛c.

WOOL—Quiet, without decided change; Texas quoted 35c.@45c.; Lambs, pulled, 61c.; Tubbed, 70c.@71c.; Unwashed, 45c.; Scoured Fall clip California, $1 04.

FREIGHTS—The business has been small in berth room, without important changes in rates. There has been a fair inquiry in the chartering line, mainly for Petroleum tonnage, with rates unchanged. The engagements are: To Liverpool, per steamer, 200 bbls. Bacon, 35s.; 100 bales Hair, 40s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 200 bbls. Cheese, 40s. To Bristol, 50 bbls. Pork, 40s. 3d., and per steamer, 8,000 bbls. Cheese, 45s. To Bremen, per steamer, 1,000 bbls. Cheese, 45s. The charters include an American bark, hence to the Baltic, with 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms; a Norwegian bark, hence to the Baltic, with 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Denmark direct, with 1,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d.; an American brig, from Philadelphia to Trieste, with 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms; a bark, (relet) to Cork for orders, with 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s., and 3d. off if direct.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 50@$1 51; No. 2 Spring, $1 49@$1 50; closed at $1 49 bid for car lots, cash; $1 49⅛ bid for August; September closed at $1 19⅛ bid; No. 3, $1 26. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅛c., cash or for August; 42⅛c.@42⅛c. for September; Rejected active at 39c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28c. cash, or August. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 56c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky quiet and unchanged, at 90⅛c. Pork dull and lower; offered at $14, cash or August. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales of Summer at 8⅛c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, light, 6⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 8⅛c., both loose. Freights in fair demand and lower; by Lake on Corn to Buffalo, 7⅛c.; to Kingston, 14c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 236,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Cattle—Receipts, 1,216; shipments, yesterday, 1,727. Market very dull, with scarcely any sales; quality of offerings poor, and prices nominally unchanged; a few light fat Steers were sold at $5@$5 25; common to good Texas, $2 30@$3 25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,588; shipments, yesterday, 6,338. Market rather dull and prices lower, the range being from $4 40@$4 75 for fair to extra.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Lake Imports—2,800 bbls. Flour, 29,200 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 18,900 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Canal shipments—137,100 bushels Corn, 39,536 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from elevators—26,100 bushels Wheat, 32,635 bushels Corn, 19,600 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10⅛c.; Oats, 7⅛c. Flour steady—Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers, $8 25@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat firm; sales, 5,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 50; but little doing; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 48; New Red Winter, $1 50@$1 55; Winter Michigan and Canada, $1 85@$1 90. Corn firm; sales 10,000 bushels, in lots, at 5⅛c., but asking 53c. Oats steady; sales, No. 1 Toledo, in small quantities, at 39c.; No. 2 Western at 37⅛c.; the balance unchanged.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10—Evening.—Flour steady; sales, 2,600 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 50 for Amber Winter, $10 for White do., $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales, 500 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $2. Corn dull; sales, 1 car at 59c. Oats held at 40c.@41c. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22, ⅌ ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7⅛c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—17,600 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,409,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,274,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Flour dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; Old, $7 75@$8; New, $7@$7 25. Wheat in fair demand and firm for dry at $1 40@$1 45; damp dull at $1 10@$1 35. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Rye firm; old, 77c.@80c.; new, 60c.@70c. Oats firm; old, 32c.@35c.; new, 20c.@30c. Butter in good demand for choice, and unchanged. Pork in good demand; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $13. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; quoted at 8c.@8⅛c.; none offered. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6⅛c., spot or August; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c. bid, 8⅛c. asked; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Bacon in good demand; offerings light; sales of Shoulders at $6 75@$6 95; now held $7; sales of Clear Sides at $9 25; held $9 37⅛c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at $9 12⅛. Live Hogs steady at $4 60@$5. Whisky firm at 90c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm at an advance of 2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 78; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 72; Amber Michigan, $1 48; August, $1 44@$1 45; September, $1 40@$1 41; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 66; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 47@$1 48; Old, $1 72⅛; August, New, $1 44; No. 3 Red, $1 35@$1 30; Rejected Red, $1 10. Corn dull; no grade, 46c.@46⅛c.; damaged, 36c.@36⅛c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36⅛c.; No. 2, 31c.; Old, 34c.; Michigan, 36c.@36⅛c.; Rejected New, 26c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—20,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; sample lots of No. 2 Winter Red at $1 50@$1 52. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.; do. Yellow, 33⅛c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 26c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 60c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork dull and drooping at $13 12⅛@$13 25. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, at Kansas City, 6c. Bacon strong, scarce and advancing; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. Lard unchanged. Hogs higher at $4 50@$5. Cattle unchanged at $3 50@$6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—Tobacco firm; sales unimportant. Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $6@$6 25. Wheat steady; choice Red and White, $1 25@$1 40. Corn steady; choice shelled, sacked, 60c. Oats quiet; new on arrival, 25c.@28c. Rye very quiet. Pork steady, at $13 25. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9⅛c.@10c., packed; sales 100 half-casks Clear Rib Sides, at 9⅛c. Bulk Meats active; sales 300,000 lbs. Shoulders at 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9c., loose. Hams, Sugar-cured, firmer; sales at 15⅛c.@16c. Lard steady; prime leaf, in tierces, 9⅛c.; kegs, 10⅛c.; order lots ⅛c. higher. Whisky firm, at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 42; No. 2 at $1 41. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 29⅛c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 at 59c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13⅛c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Groceries active, but not quotably higher. Petroleum dull; Crude, 13c.; Refined, 22⅛c.@22⅛c., on the spot and the month. Seeds unchanged. Flour active, but not quotably higher. Wheat weak; New Red, $1 68@$1 70; White, $1 80@$1 85. Rye, 80c. Corn firmer; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed, 60c.@61c. Oats firm, 44c.@45c. Whisky, 95c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 45c. Resin firm at $3 25 for Strained, $3 75 for No. 1, $5 25 for Extra Pale, $4 for Low Pale, $4 50 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 50 for Hard, $3 85 for Yellow Dip, $4 35 for Virgin. Tar steady at $3 35.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Wheat a shade better; New Extra, $1 85; No. 1 White, $1 80; Amber Michigan, $1 53⅛; sales, 12,000 bushels. Corn quiet at 54c. Oats dull, 36c. Receipts—1,050 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The only sale of Wheat was a car-load of No. 1 White Detroit at $2. Rye nominal at 80c.@85c. Corn—Western Mixed afloat, held strongly at 62c. Oats quiet at 43⅛c.@44c. for Western; sales, 200 bushels No. 1 State at 47c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Flour—Advancing tendency and firm. Wheat firm; old No. 1 Winter Red, $1 60; new, $1 41. Corn quiet at 50c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, old, 36c. Petroleum—Refined firmer and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $4@$9. Corn in good demand at 55c.@60c. Oats dull and drooping at 40c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. Lard nominal.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 53 bales; stock, 1,389 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts, 4 bales; stock, 754 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 19⅛c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 4 bales; gross, 19 bales; exports coastwise, 952 bales; sales, 102 bales; stock, 6,662 bales. Hay, $28@$31. Bran lower at 95c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 126; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium. Gold, 114⅛.

GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 19⅛c.@20c.; sales, 150 bales; stock, 630 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 10—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 9th inst., since our last report, have been 900 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Lard, 38s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Bacon, 34s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Tallow, 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Russian.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—29, Stromeyer vs. Blakely et al.; 40, Auten vs. Auten; 44, The People, &c., Brennan vs. Green, Controller; 54, Gilmore vs. Butler et al; 58, Newberg vs. Mrechling; 130, Scudder et al. vs. Corbin et al.; 132, in re Mareile vs. Monell; 139, in the matter of the widening of Broadway; 143, Baer vs. Elwell et al.; 146, Adams vs. McCabe. Call 152, Wiedenfeld vs. Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Bedford, J.—James Cusack, felonious assault and battery; Henry Gannon, grand larceny; Jacob Levy, grand larceny; John Reilly, James Spencer, Michael Gaffney, carrying burglars' tools; Mary Manuel, grand larceny; John Hudson, grand larceny.

OREGON.

Political Matters in the State—A Democratic War-Horse on Greeley.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, July 30, 1872.—Our papers are having a considerable amusement over a party by the name of Mattock, who wrote an enthusiastic letter to the New-York *Tribune*, promising Oregon for Greeley by ever so much majority. The said party by the name of Mattock is not particularly renowned or even known in our State, and hails from one of the Southern valleys, where he has little opportunity to know popular sentiment, even if he wished to properly represent it. Oregon is as certain for Grant as it is possible to be, for not only will he receive the full Republican vote, and so be handsomely elected, but there will be so tremendous a Democratic default that the victory will be overwhelming. One of the Democratic electors, a son of old Gen. Jo. Lane, has published a letter in which he withdraws, on the ostensible plea that the ticket will be stronger with a "Liberal Republican" on as a candidate for elector. Possibly they may find one, but I confess I don't know where, but the Mattock who wrote the *Tribune* is a citizen of his county, and they may be fixing up a chance for him to sail in and become luminous. Of course, young Lane—who is a true son of his father, and believes in the pure Breckenridge Democracy, which his father represented as a Vice-Presidential candidate—cannot sacrifice his consistency to take the field, and makes some excuse to conceal his intense disgust. Another electoral candidate nominated at the State Convention, which was held early in May, before Greeley's nomination, is Col. N. H. Gates, an old party war-horse, who is expected to canvass Eastern Oregon. His opponent called on him lately to arrange for the campaign, and Gates long insisted that no canvass was necessary, and finally consented with reluctance, and assured his opponent that he would have plenty to say against Grant, but not a word to say in favor of Greeley. As the other was leaving, he called him back and added: "Understand, Meacham, I haven't got a —— —— word to say in favor of Greeley." I am not certain but he would pass for a Democratic specimen of *Gates Ajar*. There's a jar somewhere. Ben Hayden is a web-foot politician of the roughest make and of undoubted sincerity. He was Democratic Speaker of the last House, and no man in Oregon is better known than he. He informed me lately that he had "offered to bet $500 with the Democrats over in Polk that Grant will carry Oregon by two thousand majority; and if they're too d—— pe-tickler-ler, I told 'em I would bet 'em on three thousand majority." He says he knew what was coming in 1868, when they put up Frank Blair, a life-long Abolitionist, for Vice-President. They were bound to put up two Abolitionists this time. "What will they do next time, Ben?" said we. "Put up two niggers, of course," was the response. I give the foregoing as reliable information as to the state of things here on the Presidential question, and you may depend on it entirely.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of the Stapleton Yacht Club.

At the last meeting of the Stapleton Yacht Club of Staten Island, it was decided to hold the fourth annual regatta of the Club on the 29th inst. The course will be: for first-class boats, 24 feet and upward, from the starting-boat, off the Club-house, to and around Gedney's Channel buoy and return. The second-class boats from Club-house to and around Buoy No. 15, rounding Fort Lafayette, thence to buoy off Robbin's Reef light-house to Stapleton, going over the course twice. The entries are:

FIRST CLASS.

		Ft.	In.
Sappho	Capt. Egbert	34	5
Queen	——	34	0
Elizabeth	Capt. Van Pelt	31	0
Ain't I Green	J. French, Jr.	27	2
Julia	——	32	6
Maud	Capt. Egbert	27	0
Monte	Dr. Mosher	26	6
Nira	Capt. Munro	29	0

SECOND CLASS.

Edith	Capt Chambers	20	10
Cygnus	Capt. Millen	18	6
Three Jacks	Capt. J. French, Jr.	22	0
Albert	Capt. J. Sanford	22	5

The Club has largely increased in membership lately, now numbering over sixty members. The officers are: Commodore, M. S. Tyman; Vice-Commodore, James Egbert; Secretary, G. McCready; Treasurer, Thomas Folan. The race will be for the prize cups given by the residents of Stapleton, and for the Club prizes. The time allowance is one minute to the foot for every ten miles.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Present Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge—THOMAS HYSLOP, assignee, &c., vs. ELY HOPPOCK and CAROLINE HOPPOCK.—Bill filed Oct. 5, 1871.—An order having been made in this cause on the 25th day of June, 1872, requiring the defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock to appear, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of said order be personally served on each of the said defendants whenever found, at least ten days before the time for their appearance, and it appearing that the personal service of said order on the defendants is not practicable, on motion of Amos G. Hall, of counsel for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill by the 13th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of this order be published in the New-York Daily *Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, once in each week for three weeks in succession.
SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.
A true copy of the original on file.
jy22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Augustus M. Miller, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 3,493.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the nineteenth (19th) day of August, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th July, 1872.
jy29-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1872.

THE LARGE BAND SAW-MILL foot of East 10th-st., is now in full operation for cutting ship and store timber of all dimensions, oak, white pine and Georgia pine timber.

There is attached to the mill two of Wood's largest planing machines, and there is kept on hand from three to five hundred thousand feet of seasoned flooring under cover, and protected from the weather; also, white pine deck plank and Georgia pine girders, and plank of all dimensions. All orders attended to with punctuality at the lowest prices.
J. J. VAN PELT,
Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S OFFICE, NO. 335 4th-av., RAYMOND & DARLAND, Proprietors, can be found a large number of well-recommended servants, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c.; Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, can be found constantly on hand a large supply of good servants, all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, supply Protestant and Catholic servants, of all nations, for City or country.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., EMPLOYers can be suited without delay with first-class servants, of all nations and capacities, both protestants and Catholics; City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant girl, as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and seamstress, with three years' references from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress: willing and obliging; would make herself useful; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — COOK, washer and ironer, and chamber-maid and waitress. Situations wanted by two respectable German protestant girls, who speak good English; City references from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; no objection to the country; has twelve years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND HIGHly respectable woman; best testimonials, settled habits, and thoroughly competent as cook or laundress; understands all kinds of cookery, meats, bread, pastry; all kinds of fine washing; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, pastry, desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; a good bread maker; references from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, in a small family; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., front room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, as good cook, who understands creams and fancy cooking. Apply at No. 343 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS AND fashionable dress-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on several sewing-machines; no objection to the country; references if required. Call at No. 163 West 20th-st.; ring fourth bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker wishes engagements by the day or week; understands different machines. Address No. 104 East 30th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, AT
No. 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent American woman to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits gentlemen's patronage; linens done up in first-class style and at shortest notice at $1 per dozen; called for and delivered without charge. Orders left at No. 148 East 50th-st., No. 26 West 11th-st., No. 862 Broadway, and No. 308 West 23d-st. will receive prompt attention.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has the very best reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress (widow, with a young child) solicits work to do at home, or would take a situation at very moderate wages. Call at No. 309 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits families' washing to do at her house; understands French fluting and all kinds of fineries. Apply at No. 144 East 43d-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY AND HIGHLY respectable young woman, with good testimonials, would like a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good nurse, and thorough in each capacity; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as nurse to grown children; is a neat sewer; or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid; has been but a short time in the country; will make a most desirable servant. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress; understands her business perfectly; polishing, fluting, &c., &c.; references from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist in waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WASHING, &c. — AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits washing to do at home; understands fluting; excellent City references. Apply at No. 211 East 40th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MARried man, an American; has a thorough knowledge of driving and care of horses; reference from former employers. Address G. A. B., Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN CITY or country by an American young man; can drive well; also a good groom; desires a good place more than high wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the business; not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references. Address C. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNderstands his business in all its branches, as coachman; first-class City reference. Call or address, M. W., Carriage Warerooms, 27th-st., cor. 5th av.

FARMER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as farmer; understands the rearing of all kinds of fancy stock, draining and gardening; single man; recommendations unexceptionable. Apply to W. B., Miners' Home, No. 166 Washington-st.

FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, age twenty-seven, wants a situation on a farm where he can have steady work; can milk, take care of horses and cows, drive and do general farm-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, (lately landed,) age thirty, wish situations; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also plain gardening; his wife can do upstairs or other light work; prefers a place in the country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE Swede, aged thirty-five years, wishes a situation about a gentleman's place; can take care of horses, milk, drive, feed cows, and do all branches of farm-work; wages reasonable. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AN AGENCY, OR TO REPREsent some mercantile or manufacturing concern; have an extensive business acquaintance in Maryland and Virginia; references will be satisfactory. Address MERCHANT, care of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK.—WANTED A YOUNG MAN WHO is a good penman, quick at figures and can come well recommended, as assistant entry clerk in a commission dry-goods house. Address in own handwriting and with references, F. P. C., Box No. 5,074 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, WAITRESS, NURSE, and kitchen girl for a good situation a short distance in the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Fordyce L. Laflin.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the State at large.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City lying east of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Also to be elected for said City and County:

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly.

A Mayor, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.

A District-Attorney, in the place of Samuel B. Garvin.

A City Judge, in the place of Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

A Coroner, in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of William H. Leonard, appointed in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned.

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn, deceased.

Fifteen (15) Aldermen.

Twenty-one (21) Assistant Aldermen.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapters 700 and 757, laws of 1872, herewith printed, as to their duties under said acts:

CHAP. 700.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law, and to raise money therefor, by an issue of the bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the People.

PASSED May 15, 1872; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To supply deficiencies in former appropriations, and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year, not yet provided for by law. The following amounts are hereby appropriated: The sum of fifty-five thousand eight hundred and one dollars and ninety-five cents, to pay for deficiencies unprovided for in full by act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty four cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the money borrowed, or certificates of indebtedness issued, to meet the deficiencies enumerated in the three foregoing items of deficiencies. The sum of three hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, for outstanding certificates of awards of canal damages made by and expenses attending cases heard before the canal appraisers in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one now on interest. The sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the certificates in the last foregoing item mentioned. The sum of twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the eastern division of the Erie canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of sixty-one thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-one cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Champlain Canal improvement in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Black River Canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding and for work done on the Chenango Canal extension in excess of any appropriation therefor, a portion of which was specially excepted from payment out of the appropriation of such Chenango Canal extension made by chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and now due and unpaid for work done and performed on the Oneida Lake Canal, in excess for any appropriation therefor. The sum of forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the last four foregoing items. The sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-six cents, to pay the sum of awards for damages and extra compensation made by the Canal Board in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of seventy-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, to pay the sum of awards for damages and extra compensation and expenses attending the same, made by the Board of Canal Commissioners in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest on the last two foregoing items. The sum of three hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the canal debt sinking fund, to meet the requirements of section three, article seven of the Constitution of the State, for interest on the Canal debt, which was due September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred dollars, to supply the canal debt sinking fund with means to pay interest on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as required by section three, article seven of the Constitution of the State. The sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, due and to be paid on final settlement of contracts for money heretofore retained by the State to secure the performance of contracts. The sum of four millions fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars for the present acknowledged deficiency, and the estimated liabilities of the general fund up to the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the payment of which no appropriations have been made, but which such indebtedness has been incurred and such liabilities created, according to the report of the late Controller, transmitted to the Legislature January second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 2. To provide the means of paying the said appropriation for the canals under the provisions of this act, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided by law, a debt of this State is hereby authorized, which debt shall be for the single object of raising the money to pay the appropriation herein named.

SEC. 3. The debt hereby created shall not exceed the sum of six millions six hundred thousand dollars; and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay the interest on said debt as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created under and by the provisions of this act. Of the debt to be created under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in four years from the passage of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in eight years from the passage of this act, and the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in twelve years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Controller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached, for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January in each year until the principal is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him. One-third part of such bonds shall be payable in four years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in eight years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the passage of this act, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Controller shall deem meet. The Controller shall, before disposing of said bonds or any of them, advertise the proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals, and award the same to the highest bidder at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 5. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in the State shall provide, at each poll on said election, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to canal and general fund deficiencies."

SEC. 6. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately and without adjournment proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt;" and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor; and all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 8. Sections five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, but the second, third and fourth sections thereof shall not become a law until it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the Constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 9. This act shall be chapter seven hundred of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHAPTER 757.

AN ACT to perfect an amendment to the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the services of the Commissioners of Appeals.

Passed May 17, 1872, three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and was duly published for three months previous to the time of making such choice in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and whereas, said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, pursuant to the said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit: "Relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals." Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the sixth article of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 28. The Court of Appeals may order any of the causes, not exceeding five hundred in number, pending in that Court at the time of the adoption of this provision, to be heard and determined by the Commissioners of Appeals, and the Legislature may extend the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals for a period not exceeding two years. Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the proposed amendment to the people of this State:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and wards of this State, at the general election to be held in this State on the fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment; and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," or "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and exhibit the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of Assembly in their respective districts shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendments, during the day of election, in the several election districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the poll of such election, the inspectors thereof shall count and canvass the ballots given relative to the said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and the whole number of votes given "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made and certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The vote so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified and signed, and recorded in the manner required by law, in respect to the canvassing the votes given at an election for Governor, and certified copies of the said statements and certificates of the County Canvassers shall be made, certified and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner provided by law in cases of election for Governor. The said certified copies transmitted by the County Clerks shall be canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers, in the like manner as provided by law, in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner they shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be entered of record by the Secretary of State, and shall be published by him in the State paper.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the Election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this notice without due authority. See laws 1860, chap. 480.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.
RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

SURROGATE NOTICES.

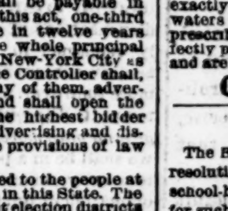
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.
ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.
ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.
JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.
SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-law6mM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, by resolution, invite plans from architects for a public school-house, for which there will be an award of $500 for such plan as may be deemed best by the Committee having the matter in charge; $300 for the second, and $200 for the third. To be submitted to the School-house Committee on or before Sept. 1. Information in reference to details can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.
JOHN H. RHODES,
Acting Chairman of Committee on School-houses.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by Hon. Wm. Johnston. Subject, "Civil and Religious Freedom."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.

2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.

3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.

4. Jake Thompson's letter.

5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.

6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.

7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.

8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.

9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.

10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.

11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.

13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.

14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

The Republican journals come laden with the recantations and indignant withdrawals from Greeley Clubs, of persons who signed, unwarily, or were inveigled by some false pretense. The Liberal Republicans have helped themselves very liberally indeed to names to which they had no right. The proper owners are reclaiming their stolen property. This is a great outrage upon GREELEY, and we hope Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES will hasten to read the offenders out of the pale of civilization.

Having no other salve for its lacerated feelings, Mr. GREELEY'S organ continues to cry aloud about "frauds" in the North Carolina election. It has now become more precise, and says, referring to Halifax County, that "no man in his senses will maintain that a population of 20,408 could furnish adult males sufficient to cast 5,307 honest votes." Let us see about it. By the census of 1870, Halifax had a voting population of 4,455, yet in the election of that same year the vote cast was 4,567, and the next year it was 5,140, the increase being 573. This year the vote is 5,307, being an increase of only 167; and we have the further fact that while the Republican increase is 410, the Democratic increase is 330. If the friends of the Democratic candidate are really anxious to discover the frauds in the North Carolina election, we refer them to our dispatches this morning from Caswell County. Scores of colored voters were kept from the polls by their employers, and of those who came intending to vote, many were frightened away by seeing the outrages to which their friends were subjected. Not long ago, Mr. GREELEY'S organ would have savagely demanded the "extermination" of the Caswell Democrats, but as they are now the only effective champions of GREELEY in the South, their deeds are held in high honor.

The Queen's speech to the British Parliament on Saturday announced the removal of all difficulties from the path of the Treaty of Washington. This announcement marks the accomplishment of a work in which, whatever carping critics may say, the American Government has won very great honor and advantage for our nation. It will be a shame if, even in the midst of a heated campaign, our people are persuaded to forget the following facts, which ought to awaken the gratitude and pride of all, of whatever party: 1. A novel and complicated question, closely affecting the interest and sensitiveness of two great nations, has been put in the way of just and permanent settlement. 2. This settlement was preceded by the distinct recognition of the national character of the wrongs complained of by us, and an expression of regret on the part of Great Britain, honorable to both Governments. 3. The settlement proceeds on the acknowledgment of certain rules of international law, for which the United States have so consistently contended from the second year of their existence that they are regarded as "American rules;" and these Great Britain is now, for the first time, pledged to maintain and promote. If, in answer, we are told that these results were endangered by the presentation of the indirect claims, the reply is that those claims were disposed of precisely as our Government proposed they should be, by the action of the Geneva Board, and that the treaty never would have been in a moment's danger had Great Britain consented at first to what she ultimately silently accepted.

For a genuine Greeley paper, commend us to the Kentucky *Sentinel*. It makes no half-way work of its advocacy. Though a good rebel journal in its day, it is "in downright love with honest HORACE already." "We have kissed," it declares, "and forgiven each other, and drowned past animosities in the Sea of Immemor. The sun of reconciliation has shone upon our wrath, and it has been dispelled as a vapor. Our lover has spoken the soft answer, and the arrows of our anger fall hurtless at his feet." Nor is the *Sentinel* prevented by its ardent affection for GREELEY from expressing its still unchanged rebellious feeling. Speaking of what it supposed was a Democratic victory in North Carolina, it says: "How do you like 'the old rebel yell' she gave?"

The Attempted Restoration of the Democratic Party.

The Democratic candidate is supported by a faction which is divided against itself, and of the two portions each believes that the other has surrendered. It is impossible that both have done so, and it is of the last importance to the people of this country to know which is most likely to prevail in case of Mr. GREELEY'S accession. Mr. GREELEY himself affects to think that the Democrats have abandoned their own ideas and come over to his. Mr. SUMNER is on record as professing a similar belief. Yet it is plain that the Democrats have *not* surrendered. They boast that they are only using Mr. GREELEY for "temporary purposes,"—that, in the language of the *World*, they have "put a hook through his nose." There is not much to attempt at disguise on the part of the Democrats.

They are perfectly explicit in declaring that they have not yielded one jot or tittle. Gov. WHYTE, of Maryland, expressly says that the Democrats have "taken GREELEY and the Cincinnati platform for temporary purposes." Congressman BECK sustains the nomination before the people of Kentucky from motives of "expediency." All Democratic speakers employ the same tone. But the most remarkable piece of positive proof is contained in a pamphlet addressed "to the delegates of the national Democracy in convention assembled at Baltimore." This pamphlet was extensively circulated by those in favor of Mr. GREELEY at the time of the Convention. Its contents were described as "some reasons why Mr. GREELEY should receive the nomination of the party." Among the reasons was this: *It will strengthen the Democratic Party.* This would seem to be sufficiently conclusive concerning any idea of surrender on the part of the Democracy. But the details with which this proposition is worked out are still more so. For instance:

"However deplorable the fact, it is an axiom in politics that the existence of parties depends mainly upon the spoils of success. With the leaders, the honor and dignity of position are, for the most part, a sufficient incentive to control action; but with the lieutenants in the service, who drill and drub the rank and file, the loaves and fishes' are the tests of party claims, and the price of their activity. Our party has failed for many years to convince the masses of its ability to carry the country and obtain the dispensations of power; and it has consequently remained in the minority. Its ability to achieve success now, manifest, is doubted still more than ever, and that fact renders it idle to attempt it. *We require assistance to gain the vantage ground once more*, and when there intrenched, we shall be in a position to refuse allies, or to be an ally, on any terms whatever. It is the obligation of duty to accept it, [the nomination of GREELEY,] exact a fair proportion of the patronage, and proceed to fortify our outposts for a *future independent effort to recover absolute power.* By this course we shall enlist recruits and fill up our ranks, and our organization will be strengthened, and not impaired; consolidated, and not disbanded.

Nor will the party integrity be injuriously affected by the joint action proposed, for it is no fusion. * * But if the extinction of one of the parties were necessarily to follow, in pursuance of a natural law, *it must inevitably be the weaker one, and could not be ours.* It would be absurd to say that the Democratic Party could be absorbed by a party of only one-fourth its numbers, and thus lose its identity. As well might it be said that Mr. GREELEY'S glass of water, being put to three times its quantity of good Democratic whisky, would impart the quality of water to the whole bulk.

But it is said that our support of Republican candidates is a surrender of principles, and of our past. How can this be, when *those candidates adopt our principles, and unite with us for the express purpose of advancing the position of those principles to the central point of power?* The effect is precisely the reverse."

These were a part of the considerations which induced the Democrats to nominate Mr. GREELEY. Here is another:

"It is violence to reason to assume that one who has executive office bestowed upon him by a party controlling three-fourths of the numerical force contributed, and who, *having necessity for legislative support while the office continues, and his own party being insufficient to that end*, will choose to rely upon that alone, and recklessly cast off an ally constituting such a tower of strength when in accord and favor, *and such a power for mischief when opposed and outraged.*

He must have a party friendly to him in Congress, if he would make his Administration a success, *and he will have none of adequate proportions, except our own.* He cannot, of course, count on our assistance, under the circumstances, unless we are invited to take an active part in the Government. And the necessity for our support existing, the contingency of our participation is certain."

But the crowning argument for Mr. GREELEY'S nomination at Baltimore remains to be quoted. It was as follows:

"There is a moral obligation resting upon us to support the Cincinnati nominations. *There was a definite understanding between our party and the Liberal Republicans, entered into by representative men of both parties, and with general consent, before the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, that the nominations there made should receive the combined support of both parties.* Good faith requires that the obligation so imposed shall be complied with, unless we have been released by some unfairness practiced toward us by that party; and that cannot be justly affirmed, although it has been captiously asserted."

Is there any one of our readers who can fail to perceive the meaning of all these arguments and explanations? Are they not as plain as day? Mr. GREELEY is nominated in pursuance of a bargain made before the Cincinnati Convention; he would not fail to bring the Democrats into power in case of his election if he could, and he could not if he would. There is the whole story. The only reason why it is incredible is that it is so monstrous—that the thing it describes is so utterly unprincipled and despicable. We should, ourselves, be glad to disbelieve it if we could. They must be recognized, considered, acted on, and in this case do they leave any doubt as to whether Mr. GREELEY'S Administration would be controlled by the Democrats? Supposing he were to be elected, *which party would be in power?* We ask our Republican friends to consider that question for themselves.

Gratz Brown's Acceptance.

It has taken GRATZ BROWN just a month to accept the nomination of the Democratic Party for the Presidency. He has certainly had ample time for reflection during that period, and it might reasonably be supposed that he would profit by the opportunity to frame the best argument and excuse of which he is capable for running as the candidate of the Democracy. Mr. GREELEY, it will be recollected, made two efforts, one verbal and the other written, before he could get his acceptance of the Baltimore nomination in a shape to suit him; and we fear that, with all his caution and delay, GRATZ will be obliged to follow the "Philosopher's" example, and try again. Both candidates betray their consciousness of the intrinsic absurdity of their selection to represent the Democratic Party, and each attempts, in his own way, to gloss over the inconsistency, and make the unnatural alliance appear plausible. But we must confess that GREELEY has shown far greater ingenuity in accomplishing the difficult task than his colleague. This is probably owing to his superior skill and cunning in the diplomatic art of "using language to conceal ideas." GREELEY, for instance, said to the Committee who officially tendered him the nomination, "While you, in making this nomination, are not less Democratic, but even more so, than had you taken the opposite course, I, in accepting it, am as much a Republican as I ever was"—a charming state of affairs, although, as people say, a little "mixed."

But poor GRATZ BROWN, having just recovered from his mysterious New-Haven malady, is not up to this sort of diplomatic business. He wants to say a sweet thing to his Democratic supporters, but he don't know how to do it without getting himself and Republican friends in a fix. Consequently we find him blundering as follows:

"To that end all minor considerations have been subordinated, and an illustration presented to the country of unselfish patriotism, rather than any stickling for party advantage, which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of this movement. *It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions.*"

Now, it is admitted on all hands that if GREELEY and BROWN are elected at all, it will be by Democratic votes; nine-tenths of their supporters, at least, come from that party, and, in case of success, the new Administration must necessarily be conducted according to their views and convictions. If it be true, then, as GRATZ BROWN says, that the nomination of GREELEY and himself "involves no surrender, on either part, of *any former convictions*," it becomes of the highest importance to ascertain precisely what the convictions of the Democratic Party have formerly been. This can only be ascertained by referring to their declaration of principles when last they assembled in National Convention and adopted a platform of their own. We find by recurring to the Democratic Convention held in this City in 1868, that four days were spent in elaborating a platform that should fully and truly represent the principles and convictions of the entire Democratic Party of the country. After a full comparison of views of leading Democrats from all sections, a platform was finally put forward and *unanimously adopted*, amid great applause, by the Convention. From this platform we beg leave to call the attention of GRATZ BROWN and his Republican supporters to the following extract:

"And we declare and resolve that, ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress on any pretext whatever to deprive any State of this right, or to interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of Government and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated Government in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that *we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.*"

There were other points in the Democratic platform of 1868—such as the payment of part of the principal, and all of the interest, of the public debt in greenbacks—which were directly opposite to the convictions of all Republicans, but the above will suffice for the present. Now if there has been "*no surrender on either part of any former convictions*" in the present coalition of "Liberal" Republicanism and Democracy will Mr. BROWN or Mr. GREELEY please tell the public whether they propose to administer to the Government [(in case they get a chance(according to the convictions of the Democratic Party, or to those of the Republican Party to which they profess to belong?

Affairs at the South.

Every man who has the continued peace and prosperity of his country at heart should carefully read the speech of Judge THOMAS SETTLE, delivered at Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday. The statements which it contains are not those of an irresponsible person, or of a correspondent who, necessarily getting facts at second-hand, might have been misinformed—but of one of the foremost men in his State, who has been prominent in its affairs for nearly a score of years, and who has had all possible facilities for acquiring exact information.

It means something, then, when such a man, upon his personal responsibility, tells the country these plain facts:

"Show me a man who for years since the surrender has been cursing the Government of the United States, and I will show you a zealous supporter of HORACE GREELEY. Show me a man that has thrown a rotten egg at the flag of his country, and I will show you a man who is throwing up his hat for GREELEY. Show me a man who is carefully keeping a list of his former slaves, believing that some day he will receive pay for them, and I will show you an active supporter of GREELEY; and every time that you can show me a Kuklux who has whipped, scourged and murdered his neighbors, I will show you an enthusiastic supporter of HORACE GREELEY. And let no one be deceived by the suggestion that the Kuklux organization is disbanded. It is a more compact and efficient political organization today than it ever was before. It has stopped its flagrant violations of law, which were calling down upon them the censures of the civilized world; but it is an active organization, working zealously in the interest of GREELEY and BROWN. And if they should be elected by Southern votes, they will owe their success to this organization. Mr. GREELEY'S advisers, unless he goes back on the men who elect him, must come from the Kuklux camps and the Tammany Ring."

It needs no prophet to tell us what would happen in the event of such a calamity as the election of Mr. GREELEY by such influences. We know what did happen when the Southern secessionists supposed that the Republican Party was paralyzed by the apostacy of ANDREW JOHNSON. Mr. GREELEY himself has given emphatic testimony to those Kuklux enormities in the South by which the civilization of the age was shocked in 1870. But Mr. GREELEY cannot now be expected to give evidence to what followed upon the discovery that the Republican Party was yet the controlling power in the nation. Judge SETTLE must therefore be called as a witness, and this is what he says:

"Two years since the shades of evening were to Republicans, white and colored, like the approach to the valley of the shadow of death. When night came many Republicans had to leave their firesides, their wives and their children, and sleep in the woods, to avoid being whipped or murdered by the Kuklux. Now they lie down and repose with their families in peace, feeling assured that in consequence of President GRANT'S firm administration of the law hundreds have been saved from murder and thousands from inhuman scourgings. We have tried GRANT, and he has never failed the flag or the country. We have never tried Mr. GREELEY, but from the readiness with which he embraces every ism, it is feared that he lacks that stability of character and steadiness of purpose which would be required to govern forty million people, especially should we become involved in trouble with foreign nations, while GRANT, who makes no effort at display, nor asserts pretentious claims, has ever been found equal to the occasion."

With such evidence as this constantly coming from the South, who will venture to say that there is nothing in this campaign but a personal issue between GRANT and GREELEY?

First-Class Hotels.

When the tourists of this Summer return home, one of the ceremonies which most of them will go through will be the interesting operation of calculating what they have spent. The result of this, in very many cases, will be the conclusion that they have got rid of more than twice as much money as they expected. Of the excess over what they had reckoned upon, a good part will probably be found to have gone nowhere in particular, having been scattered along the route in insignificant sums, of which the aggregate gives the individual the impression that he must have lost several notes of large denominations out of his purse when paying his fare at a railroad station. But there will be another part of it which they can count up more easily; and included in this, if the journey has been a long one, will generally be not a little of their hotel expenses.

There is a class of persons in the United States to whom the charges of our first-class hotels are not out of proportion to their circumstances. This class is comparatively a very small one. A bill of four or five dollars a day for one individual, would, at the same rate, make the board and "extra" expenses of many not very large families come to over two hundred dollars a week. This, to the great majority of persons who stop at our first-class hotels, would, it is needless to say, be altogether beyond their means. Many people have a remarkable dread of appearing to be economical when they are traveling. People who at home never spend a cent without an exact knowledge of what it goes for, often affect, when on a journey, an utter ignorance of the existence of any smaller sum than five dollars. The contrast between the easy, unconscious air with which a man traveling with his family is paying a trifle of fifteen or twenty dollars for supper, lodging and breakfast, and the anxious manner with which, a few hours afterward at home, the same individual, or his wife, is calculating to an eighth of a pound the exact quantity of beef necessary for dinner, would often afford a subject for two delightful sketches by a skillful artist. One of the consequences of this sort of feeling is that thousands of persons, with whom the expense is altogether out of proportion to their means, consider themselves, in traveling, under the absolute necessity of going to none but "first-class" hotels, even where there are perfectly respectable lower-priced houses, just as convenient of access, in which the table and other accommodations are quite as good as they have ever been accustomed to at home.

There is nothing at all uncommon or wonderful in the simple circumstance of people desiring to appear richer than they really are. It is a trait of human nature which should excite no more surprise than a fondness for tenderloin beefsteak. But why it should develop itself so much more strongly in traveling than anywhere else is somewhat puzzling. Perhaps the exquisite pleasure of being, for a week or two, taken for persons whose annual income is thirty thousand dollars may compensate a family whose revenue is only about one-tenth that amount, for an expenditure which will render necessary a very uncomfortable degree of economy for the remainder of the year. At all events, whatever the reason is, the number of apparently very rich people who travel is amazing. There are certain wines of which it is said that a greater quantity is sold in the United States than is grown in the whole world. On a similar principle it may be confidently asserted that there are, on any one day between the 1st of June and the 1st of October, more very wealthy people in our first-class hotels than there are anywhere between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

But the cause of this extreme fondness for the most expensive kind of hotels does not rest exclusively with travelers. There is, in almost all parts of the United States, a great scarcity of neat and comfortable "second-class" hotels. We are aware that there are a good many exceptions to this; but as a general rule, our moderate-priced public houses are apt to be only a shabby imitation of those where the charges are of a more extravagant description. This is not what is needed. If a hotel with moderate charges is made a comfortable resting place for the traveler, it must be by dispensing with a great deal of the showy furniture, and many of the table luxuries considered necessary in a "first-class" house. Complicated cookery, and apartments adorned with large mirrors and velvet carpets, must give way to plain roast and boiled, and rooms of which the principal embellishment is the evidence of regular and vigorous use of broom and brush. Some of our moderate-priced hotels are conducted on this principle, and as far as our observation goes, they pay quite as well in proportion to the amount invested as those of the more expensive class; and the manner in which they are sustained would, we should suppose, justify the establishment of a good many more houses conducted in the same manner.

Chivalry Made Easy.

The young men of the South have always shown a fondness for that peculiar diversion which they term a tournament. It is a very pretty word, and is full of delightful suggestions of brave knights, fair ladies, and faithful squires. The tournament of the days of mediæval chivalry was, it is true, intimately associated with sprained shoulders, contused noses, and the occasional death of unlucky knights, and was undeniably a rather rough and semi-barbarous sport. However, the active participants in the tournament wore such beautiful armor, and decorated their shields with such truly romantic mottoes, that no young person who has properly studied *Ivanhoe* can fail to regret their decay. The Southern chivalry not only shared this feeling, but determined some years ago that the tournament should be revived. Of course, it was impracticable to induce young men endowed with sufficient brains to manage a horse to clothe themselves in a heavy armor under a Summer sun, and thus attempt to run one another through the body with real lances. Moreover, such a proceeding would have met with the disapprobation of prosaic Justices of the Peace, who would have insisted upon regarding a real tournament as a sort of magnified prize-fight, and, as such, would have promptly suppressed it. There was no difficulty in finding romantic dry-goods clerks ready to array themselves in tin-foil and call themselves by such unimpeachably chivalrous names as the "Unknown Knight" or the "Knight of the Southern Cross." Still, when these knights were summoned to the arena, it was difficult to know what to do with them, until some sagacious person hit upon the plan of inducing them to ride at full speed under suspended rings, and to endeavor to carry off these rings on the points of blunted and innocuous lances. This plan at once met the views of the chivalrous Southern youth, and for years past we have read in Southern newspapers glowing accounts of brilliant tournaments, and warm eulogies of the heroic conduct of a gallant knight who carried off the greatest number of rings, and thus earned the right of crowning the lady whom he most admired "Queen of Love and Beauty."

This sort of tournament is not an especially heroic affair, but it is certainly an innocent amusement, which, by no possibility, could bring a blush to the cheek of even Mr. Podsnap's young person. The announcement that a tournament is soon to be held at Saratoga need, therefore, produce neither alarm nor exultation. This tournament may, however, be so mismanaged by inexperienced knights as to make it by no means the sort of thing which its originators desire that it should be.

The danger lies here. What is to prevent the ardent Northern knight, fresh from his store or office, from making the tournament useful as well as ornamental, by inscribing his shield with advertisements instead of poetical mottoes? Now it must be obvious to every one that while the knight who bears upon his shield the legend "S—T—1860—X," or "Smith's Insect Powder," or "Robinson's Root-beer," will be doing good service to the proprietors of those articles, he will seriously interfere with the mediæval aspect of the thing. Whether the commercially-minded Northern man can be induced to forego such an admirable opportunity for cheap advertising remains to be seen. It is more than probable that he will scoff at the poetic and pathetic mottoes of the Southern knights, and will persist in turning the tournament to the prosaic and profitable purpose of advertising his own or his employer's business.

Male and Female Doctors.

No matter what may be said to the contrary, it seems to be now pretty generally admitted that women are not only not out of place in the medical profession, but that their advent as humble workers in the ranks has already been of great benefit to humanity. We have often had occasion to refer to the lack of experienced nurses, and the dislike of respectable women to be considered as living by such an occupation. It is because of this circumstance that the practice of women doctors should become quite remunerative. For instance, no male physician would be willing to spend hour after hour in the sick-room, attending to every want of the patient, whereas the woman physician, dignified by her diploma, would have nothing to prevent her from doing so. The male physician could, at the same time, make occasional calls for consultation, and in this way would lose nothing by the co-operation of a qualified lady. The advantage to the patient by the harmonious working of such a system is obvious. In the first place, he would be secure from the danger of having ignorant nurses to attend him; and this is a consideration which will be readily appreciated by all who have had to deal with persons of this kind. In the August number of the *Herald of Health* there is a contribution on this subject by Mrs. ELIZABETH DUDLEY, in which she takes ground against the education of women for the medical profession. Mrs. DUDLEY is of opinion that women are subject to the same difficulties in obtaining practice that men are, and for that reason alone advises them to look for other means of advancement. Now, we have no doubt that her advice would be altogether different if it had only occurred to her mind that in their fields of usefulness men and women physicians are almost entirely distinct. It is really the male doctors that we happen to have an oversupply of. It will take a good many years yet before there can be any cause to complain of overcrowding on the part of the ladies.

MINOR TOPICS.

The following paragraph was published not long ago in the Chicago *Tribune*, and quoted from that paper into the Springfield *Republican*, both being journals which deprecate the use of "personalities:"

"JOHN MORRISSEY is as respectable as the man CHAMBERLAIN, who is also a gambler, and who is the personal associate of Gen. GRANT. Gen. GRANT accepted from CHAMBERLAIN the gift of a cottage at Long Branch, knowing that one object of the gift was to attract more visitors to Long Branch, and consequently more persons to CHAMBERLAIN'S gambling rooms."

As Mr. HORACE WHITE was, at the time he published this, denouncing "Grant papers" for being "too personal," we called his attention to the above slander, and asked him how he could offer any justification for it? He now replies as follows:

"The TIMES is informed that Mr. HORACE WHITE never saw or heard of this story till he saw it in the columns of the TIMES."

It is to be hoped that, some day or other, these "Professors of Journalism" will come to some proper understanding about their "code." Mr. WHITE evades the responsibility for slanders which are published in his columns by declaring that he "never saw them." Mr. HORACE GREELEY, we are told by his successor, is not responsible for anything which has ever appeared in the New-York *Tribune*. Yet both these eminent law-givers take up even a letter to the editor which appears in any other paper, and assert that said editor is responsible for all the opinions of his correspondents. Cannot these great men get their code into a consistent shape?

The advocates of women rights have won a victory in England, of which, strange to say, no notice has yet been taken in this country. The time-honored position of circus clown has heretofore belonged exclusively to the male sex. It is true that, of late years, the clown has been guilty of the weakness of being ashamed of his professional title, and has ambitiously styled himself a "Shakespearean jester," or a "classical humorist." Nevertheless, he has never shown any disposition to abandon the ring, and no one fancied that he could be drawn out of it. Now, however, it seems that at least one woman has succeeded in dethroning the masculine clown of an English circus. A "renowned lady jester" now wears the motley in an English traveling circus, and goes through the traditional business of the profession. After this, no business or profession can hope to hold out against the intrusive ambition of the strong-willed advocates of her sex's rights.

There was a rumor some months since that the German Government proposed to send a colonizing expedition to Africa, for the purpose of building up a road to the great Indian Empire. The rumor probably had no foundation, since nothing more has been heard of it. It is rather strange, however, that Africa has so long been left by civilized nations to the feeble Portuguese colonists and the native savages. The Khedive's design of annexing the lake region, in pursuance of which Sir SAMUEL BAKER'S expedition was sent up the Nile, will prove abortive, since the White Nile flows through a region so fever stricken as to render the river useless as a highway of commerce. Central Africa, if reached at all, must be reached by a railway from Zanzibar to the lakes. The country affords few obstacles to the building of such a railway, which, once in operation, would open up the finest cotton-growing region in the world. Sooner or later, capital and energy will construct this road, and a new India will be created in the heart of Africa.

Numerous and important changes have just been made in the uniform of our army. There was certainly abundant room for them. There probably never was an uglier hat devised for the soldier than the soft felt hat which the regular infantry have hitherto worn, and there certainly never was a more inconvenient knapsack than the shapeless regulation roll of waterproof cloth which has passed under that name. The men are hereafter to wear hats similar to those worn by the French infantry, and the coat is to be cut in a much less clumsy and ugly fashion than it has been. While these and other reforms are being made, would it not be a good idea to have the uniform cut to fit the men?

The Duke of GUISE, last surviving son of the Duke D'AUMALE, whose death has called forth so general an expression of regret and sympathy for his bereaved father, seems to have been a very accomplished young man. Indeed, it would appear that his application to study was closer than was good for his health. His place in the examination which he had just been through occupied his mind almost to the last, and the very evening before his death, his father received an intimation that a prize and two *proxime accessits* had been awarded to his son. The Duke is now a lonely man. The death of his other son, at Sydney, four years ago, was followed soon after by that of the Duchess.

There is an ape in the London Zoölogical Gardens who has suddenly come forward as an advocate of the Darwinian theory. He has doubtless heard this theory discussed by visitors to the Gardens, and has felt that the honor of his race required that he should uphold it. Now the ape cannot learn to talk in a day, and therefore this particular ape has adopted the easier plan of singing. Gifted by nature with a fine tenor voice, he has suddenly began to use it, to the astonishment of the public in general, and the delight of Darwinians in particular. So far he has not executed any distinct melody, but has confined himself to a series of musical howls. However, an ape who can reach within one note of WACHTEL'S famous chest C, whose falsetto is admirable, and who has so far risen above the average ape as to substitute melodious howls for the hoarse barking of his barbarous days, has made so great an advance that he may soon be expected to sing intelligible musical phrases. After that, he will probably begin to speak and testify under oath to the soundness of Mr. DARWIN'S views.

AN APPEAL TO COLORED VOTERS.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1872.

Colored Fellow-Citizens:

In view of the insidious and dangerous advice and counsel of Mr. Sumner, I think it is my duty to set forth a few urgent reasons why we, as a race and as fellow-citizens, all bound up in the same interest, cannot and should not vote for Greeley and Brown, but that to a man, we should cast our whole weight into the scale for Grant and Wilson.

First—We in the South have been liberated from slavery by the direct agency of the Republican Party. Had Greeley been President instead of Lincoln, we would today have been in a worse bondage under the Slave Republic of the Southern Confederate States than ever before. Greeley advocated this policy and did his best to establish the Republic of which slavery was to be the chief corner-stone.

Second—Our first vote was cast as freedmen for Grant in 1868. Have we been disappointed in the result of his Administration? Previous to that period you had no vote. Now we have equal rights (or almost equal rights) with the white race. We can accumulate property as they do; we have the law's protection over us as they have; our marital relations respected; our wives and children are our own and not the property of others; we can testify in every Court; we have the right if we have the power to have our brethren elected to the Senate and Congress of the country; we are a power that is felt; we hold the balance of power in America; no corrupt or vascillating man can be elected to the Presidential chair unless we consent to vote for him.

Third—All this has occurred since '65, and chiefly since we cast our vote for Grant in '68. Are we prepared to risk the abandonment of these great privileges and blessings, and vote for a man who believes that any State may dissolve from the Union when she sees fit, or pass such laws as may seem to her best? Are we prepared to vote for the nominees of the Democratic Party, whose hearts never have changed toward us, who kept us in slavery as long as they had the power, and who if they had the power again would (to say the least of it) do their very utmost to restrict our liberties and oppress us as of old. Mr. Sumner may deceive himself; he cannot decive us; or, to use the language of the gentleman, Mr. James R. Dodlittle, Chairman of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley, one of the objects of the nomination being the "overthrow of negro supremacy." And forsooth, what is this supremacy they so much wish to overthrow? It is simply the cancellation of those ordinary privileges and blessings, enumerated in clause second. We have no supremacy, and never expect to have, nor intend to try for.

Fourth—In conclusion: Be not deceived!! With Grant, our security is unquestionable; our happiness will be made lasting. With Greeley, we would enter upon a sea of trouble—an unknown and anxious future. Unscrupulous advisers would be his friends. Our old foes would surround him, as they even do now; and even if a few stanch friends should endeavor to stem the coming troubles, they would be swept away with the torrent, and the great work of the Republican Party prove an abortion. It cannot be that we will send one vote out of our entire midst to help bring about such dire results, and I pray God that, when the time comes, every man of our race will be found true to the cause of human rights to all.

FRED'K DOUGLASS.

"Anything in the World to Beat Grant."

The Missouri *Democrat* gives a long report of a "Colored Festival" occasion in St. Louis, Aug. 8, at which the well-known colored orator, Mr. Geo. B. Wedley, made a speech. He compared the situation of the Democratic Party with the little boy who ran across the street to a drug-store, went up to the counter and says, "I want something." "What for?" said the clerk. "Dad's got them in his boots, and mother told me to come over and get something for them," he said. "What do you want?" "I don't know," said the boy, "but dad is hollering anything in the world to beat Grant." [Laughter.] The Democrats will do anything in the world to beat Grant, but he believes that, like the old North State, which first sounded the bugle call of triumph, all the States of this glorious Union would follow in her wake. [applause.] and on the 5th of next November shouts of triumph would go up, and there would be such a majority for Gen. Grant, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, that would astonish even those who are opposed to him today. [Applause.]

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Return from the Yosemite—Last Days in California.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

The views from the high mountains we had looked to enjoy, on coming out of the valley, were mostly lost to us through the mist and the rain. The morning was for two or three hours cold and raw, and the snow fell so heavily from the loaded pines that we seemed to be journeying through a tremendous Winter storm. But by the time we reached Hodgin's Ranch, which I remember as a good dining place, with very much good landlady, all was bright and clear, and the remainder of our day's journey was altogether enjoyable. We found the mountain roads admirable, and the grand old forests full of inviting vistas and enticing mysteries. Along this route stand the Tuolumne Big Trees, not a large grove, and containing no very distinguished Sequoias, and yet bearing in it some stately old fellows, who might stand up before the Mariposa best eleven, and "be bold."

During that first day's journey, before our way brightened, and while we were yet quiet and silent, absorbed and vaguely oppressed with Yosemite, memories, "pleasant and mournful to the soul," a chatty young ranchman got into the coach for a little journey, and for an hour or two amused us not a little. He was a Vermont boy, to whose Yankee sharpness and cleverness was added the broader foresight and more dashing energy in business affairs of the Californian. His face was supernaturally wide-awake, yet strangely vacant—full of that peculiar cuteness which is a sort of unripe sense. He showed a confiding simplicity, most naïve and childlike. He had actually no reserves. The varied tale of his fortunes was poured into the unresponsive bosom of the stage-coach, as into the ear and heart of a long-lost brother. I think I know that same ranchman's autobiography as well as I know the history of the young man Joseph—perhaps a little better. He had got on famously—owned two large cattle-ranches, one in the mountains, one in the valley. He told us the number of his flocks and herds, at a rough guess, with astounding stories of their yearly increase. He spoke rather contemptuously, I am sorry to say, of old Vermont, except as a good State from which to start a young man in life in a moral sort of a way, and dwelt rapturously upon "Californy" as a land of magnificent chances. "Any man," he said, "with any sort of gumption, can get along in the mountains or mining districts except preachers; there ain't any kind of show for them. They come out here with a lot of sermons and a little book-learning, and fire away pretty smartly for a while, but sooner or later they find that they must do something for a living like the rest of us. Nobody goes to hear 'em preach but old ladies, and there's mighty few of them in this country, you know, and they see it won't pay. Now, there's a clergyman down in our settlement who's college-bred, and didn't seem good for anything else but preaching, but after trying it for a spell and getting dead broke at it, he just turned over a new leaf, went into stock-raising, and is a man among men. You ought to see how the minister is rubbed off from him—and yet he's a good fellow. He don't come out as a preacher nowadays, except when there's a funeral—then he comes out strong. Why, Ma'am, see him on such an occasion, in the morning, and he will make as good a prayer as you would care to hear, and see him down to the saloon, in the evening, and he will play as good a game of euchre as you would care to see. I don't want you to think I don't believe in religion. It's a good thing to keep children straight, and to make old folks feel comfortable. But we business men here in California have to let it slide. It's generally in the way of making money—that is, the real article is—and we *must* make money. I had a pious mother—one of the good, old, true-blue sort; she used to send me to Sunday-school regular, and if she heard me saying a wicked word she'd go for me, as quick as wink. And I've never forgotten her teachin's. To this day, if you'll believe me, I can't swear before a lady."

Our ingenuous friend said that as the season advanced he had to drive his cattle from the lower to the upper ranch, and that he made many horseback journeys back and forth and after runaway cattle, camping out in the vast forests alone—no, not often quite alone; he didn't fancy that; not that he was afraid, but that he "must have somebody to talk to, if it was only an Indian." There was a small Digger that he often took, just to talk to, he said. Poor little Lo!

We came just before night to a cluster of small houses, called Second Garotte, and were told, as we passed under a large oak, that the name came from the hanging from its limbs, some years ago, of two or three notorious gamblers and horse-thieves. At First Garotte—where, from its greater size, I should suppose a round dozen gamblers had some time met their deserts—we spent the night in a comfortable hotel, kept by the most obliging of landlords.

"At 5 o'clock in the morning" we had breakfasted and were off, driving through Big-oak Flat, a rich and busy mining region once, but now utterly desolate and deserted, except by a few melancholy Chinese gleaners. But a little more than the stump of the gigantic oak that gave the name to this place remains. That is enormous.

For miles along the creek, which had been tortured out of all its natural semblance, the ravaged and ransacked earth had the most dreary and forlorn appearance. Here and there nature is making a desperate effort to recover the lost ground. She sends out brave little vanguards of thistles and sunflowers, and by the aid of winds and Spring floods she is slowly rebuilding her earth-works.

During this morning's ride we met the stage, packed with passengers, among whom I recognized "H. H." and "Susan Coolidge," the *Independent's* most delightful contributors, traveling quite independently, like the brave women they are. They were going into the Yosemite, looking singularly bright, fresh, and neat. I wonder how they came out!

The next pleasant object on our way was the Tuolumne River, a full, bright stream in a great hurry, as all streams in this country are. Beyond the ferry we passed a famous vineyard and fruit and flower garden. Here were the largest fig-trees I had seen in the State, and magnificent oleanders, each great tree one brilliant mass of bloom, as sweet, and rich, and passionate as the cry it suggests of poor *Hero* to her lover across the Hellespont.

At Chinese Camp we turned aside from the regular road to the railway, and took the stage for Murphy's and Calaveras Big Trees. Our road for the remainder of the day was exceedingly interesting, leading, as it did, for the most part, through old mining districts, abandoned now, but full of suggestions of human passions, struggles, sorrows, of wild hopes and wilder dissipation, of back-breaking toil and heart-breaking disappointment, of madness and crime, heroism, home-sickness and death. But the empty and closed houses in the little mining towns seemed even more desolate than the worked-out diggings. How melancholy to look on the deserted saloons, those once brilliant and festive haunts to which the picturesque and generous miner came every Saturday night, and at aristocratic *monté* or democratic poker staked and lost his week's hard earnings with a magnificent recklessness which a Prince might envy but never emulate. Scarcely less melancholy is the aspect of the little church "round the corner," or up on the lonely hill—a pretty edifice, perhaps built in the old flush times, when people didn't care what they did with their money, but now abandoned to silence and solitude. Just beyond Sonora—a charming, shady, foreign-looking town—we came upon the most singular field of mining operations I have ever beheld. The ground on each side of the road for miles has been dug and washed clean away from the underlying rock, which is of a peculiar broken and jagged character, apparently volcanic formation. The earth has been completely dissected, and her skeleton laid bare—a strange and ghastly sight. In some places the denuded rocks look like enormous tusks, fangs and snags, as though Cadmus had been about his old business, sowing monstrous dragon teeth. In and about the town of Columbia, we found work, principally hydraulic mining, recommenced and going on vigorously. It promises soon to destroy all the comfort and comeliness of the pretty little town. In every direction houses are being besieged and undermined. Even the church seems in as imminent peril from the encroachments of mammon, as though it stood on Broadway. One white cottage we noticed, standing out bravely. It had a fine garden about it, smiling with roses. There was no telling, of course, what great treasure lay in nature's granite vaults underneath, drawing no interest, and rendering every one of those festal roses as costly as a Chappaqua cabbage; but I honored the woman who had held on to beauty and simple comfort untempted by possible riches, with certain desolation. But she may not endure much longer—she is cut off on every side. The gorgeous "cloth of gold" roses seem to understand the situation, and to be crowding the bloom of many Summers into one.

It was near Columbia that we met our friends, Rev. Dr. Farners and his wife, just from Calaveras, bound for the Yosemite. The smile of the good minister was like a benediction on the day. He seemed a little apprehensive about his brave undertaking, and asked, in his quaint way, "Will I be frightened much?" I told him I hoped not—that heaven was over the Yosemite, though an unconscionable way off. I might have told him how another distinguished divine had even found courage to preach in the awful valley, amid the sound of many waters and the gloom of the gathering tempest. But then, *he* was orthodox.

On this route there is some fine river and mountain scenery. We crossed the Stanislaus, rendered classical by the story of the scientific society and the fatal "row" that broke it up—and we saw Table Mountain, so tenderly associated with "Truthful James."

Murphy's is a quiet little town, with one of the very best hotels in all California, where we had a delightful rest, in beds that were absolutely luxurious.

The stage-ride of sixteen miles, from Murphy's to the Big Trees, we found very pleasant in the early morning. The grove itself, containing nearly a hundred of the giants, is a most lovely place, and as there is here an excellent hotel it is becoming more and more a Summer resort for Californians. I doubt if any traveler willingly leaves it after a visit of only a few hours. I met here a dear old friend in the noble wife of Prof. Whitney, who, with her young daughter, is spending the Summer in the grand, beneficent shadow of the Sequoias—finding inexhaustible delight in this wood of woods—so green, and clean and aromatic, and in watching it under all the changes of light and shade of day and night. They say that the moonlight effects here are inexpressibly lovely. The trees of the Calaveras grove are less injured by fire than those of Mariposa, and are generally taller and more symmetrical.

Mrs. Whitney gave me a vivid realization of their height by saying that when she looked out upon them from her chamber window at night she saw "the stars entangled in their branches." In entering the grounds you drive between two superb trees, standing like gate-posts, and called "the sentinels." How grand it would be to see these stately old monarchs bowing to each other in an earthquake! You drive past the stump and a section of the trunk of the immense tree felled several years ago. It was in its prime—only about 1,300 years old—and sound to the heart. Its fall shook the grove, as Cæsar's fall shook Rome. It took half a dozen men with pump-augers and wedges twenty-two days to do the dreadful deed. Over the stump is built a pavilion, dedicated to religious services, political meetings, dancing and tea-parties. It is thirty-two feet in diameter—large enough to hold all President Grant's unfortunate relations and all the patriotic, disinterested politicians of the conglomerate Democracy. Were it in Rhode Island, it would be large enough for all campaign purposes—you could "swing round the circle" on it, and stump the State.

The tallest tree now standing is the "Keystone State," 325 feet; but one of the fallen trees, the largest and best-preserved, looked to have been much taller—perhaps from its position. Abraham Lincoln never looked so tall as when he lay under the dome of the Capitol, dead. This grand old tree lying in state, under the blue dome of the sky, had for me something of the rugged majesty and awful repose of that ungainly, pathetic figure, which we remember with smiles that soften into tears, and tears that brighten into smiles. The sturdy tree must also have gone down in or after a great tempest. It fell up-hill, but is very little broken. By a ladder at the root you can mount the trunk, and walk all the way by a good trail to the topmost branches. It is like following the Nile to its source. In truth, it is rather a fatiguing and perilous expedition, as portions of the tree are very slippery. A railway up there would be an improvement—a grand trunk railroad. The route seemed to me quite practicable—the grade is not heavy; there would be but little trestle-work required at the breaks, and only a few sharp curves, around knots. The larger limbs could be tunneled.

There are here some curious hollow trees—snug retreats for disappointed spirits, flying from the more hollow outside world, and there is one dead tree yet standing, called the "Mother of the Forest," which presents a peculiarly melancholy, not to say ghastly appearance, it having been actually flayed alive some years ago. Think of a skin eighteen inches thick, cuticle and cutis, being stripped from 116 feet of a poor old mother's body—and in this climate, too! Of course, she died. The impious speculators took the skin to the Sydenham Crystal Palace, when it was burned—and served them right.

The only woman beside this unfortunate "mother," who has been distinctly honored by having a tree dedicated to her, is Florence Nightingale, whose name naturally associates itself with a grove.

The Church is nobly represented by Henry Ward Beecher and Thomas Starr King—the State by Webster, Clay and Cobden, the literature by Byrant, the Presidency by Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. The last is a solid, stately tree, 261 feet high. It seems perfectly sound, and may stand a good five hundred years, unless flayers, choppers and augurers prove too much for it.

Here, as at Mariposa, we noticed the diminutive size of the cone of the Sequoia Gigantia. If proportioned to the tree, it would be about as large as a flour barrel. But Nature, who showed a tender regard for our heads in declining to hang pumpkins on oaks instead of acorns, has shown equal consideration in this case. As I looked up into the lofty gloom of the dark branches I wondered if little birds ever nested as high up. It seemed that only eagles belonged there. It was a breezy day, yet I listened in vain for the sea-like surge, the soughing of the wind among those mighty branches—lateral trees. No distinct piney murmur came down to me, and I do not believe that the sound they give forth in their upper solitudes is in proportion to their size, so unbending and immutable they seem. Sorrowful, but majestic, elect, apart, lonely, lordly monuments of the solemn, silent ages, they surely do not make the ado of lesser conifers—answering every impertinent gust, complaining of every Summer storm. But if we were lifted up nearer to their dark tops we could perhaps hear a sad, incessant monotone, a low murmur of weariness and unrest, out of the midst of rigid stateliness and sombre grandeur—the low sob of a passion of struggle and aspiring, spent centuries ago—a plaint, fervid but patient, that were like a sigh from the burdened heart of the earth. We might hear at twilight mysterious whispers of old elemental tragedies, of primeval portents and convulsions, of the blaze of comets and the murk of eclipse, of star-showers and tornadoes that never had human chronicler in all the wild continent.

About five miles from the hotel is the South Calaveras Grove, but lately made accessible by a trail. It contains more than a thousand Sequoias, some of them of stupendous size. Here, it is said, sixteen horsemen may be seen slowly ascending a hill and congregating in the hollow of a single tree at one time. Did the genius of James ever conjure up a scene more novel and strange? I was grieved that time did not allow of my seeing this wonderful grove, being obliged to return to Murphy's that night. This is the best place to procure a tarantula's nest, a curious little adobe house, hung with white paper, with satin finish, having a round door, swinging on a perfect hinge. You can purchase one with the tarantula shut up in it, if you are willing to take charge of such an ugly prisoner, and run the risk of his breaking jail and being the death of you.

The first place of any note on our next day's journey to San Francisco was Angel's Camp, the naming of which was a profane piece of irony. I remember noticing at a store, before which we stopped for a moment, a large lot of pitchforks, which struck us rather an incongrous commodity. Here we took in a substantial Dutch angel and a couple of cherubs, who beguiled our way by singing Sunday-school hymns. With all these evangelical alleviations, Jordan was still a hard road to travel—stony, dusty, bare of shade. The day was excessively warm, our "stage-coach" a mere "mud-wagon," there was absolutely nothing of interest on our way, except a few rich ranches, vast and lonely, and when finally we struck the railroad at Milton, we were in a mood to bless fervently the "heathen Chinee," the Wilmington Car Manufactory, the memory of Watt and the name of Stanford.

My last visit in California was made where I made my first, at beautiful Glenwood, the home of Mr. Ralston, near Belmont. It was so pleasant to take again, even though we knew it to be for the last time, those incomparable drives, over perfect roads, and through the gardens and parks of the noblest country-seats on the coast, to see all these wonderful places in their full Summer glory, and to enjoy with it all the matchless driving of our host, who manages fine horses and finances in the same masterly way. How cruelly fast were all the watches that day, and how the horses tore along, like the disheveled young ladies in Guido's picture, and brought the sad moment when I must pass for the last time through the hospitable doors of the "house called beautiful." Not its wealth and luxury had so endeared it to me, but a heart that was richer than riches; a face fairer to me in the light of its full-orbed womanhood and gentle motherhood, than the fairest pictured faces on the walls. Madonna—my lady! strong and tender, proud and gracious.

At Glenwood I met again the friends with whom I was to make the overland journey—Col. Sickels, the Superintendent of the Union Pacific, his wife and daughters, and Mr. J. E. Lester, of Providence—"wich is in the State uv" Rhode Island—if it has not outgrown it since the geography was made. With this party I left San Francisco on the 24th of June. At Oakland, where the Superintendent's car awaited us, we were joined by two other friends—friends indeed—and by Mr. Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, who was going East, with some new wild mountain airs, and looking more high-booted, haughty and hirsute than ever.

I will not here attempt to describe with what emotion I looked for the last time back over the bright bay, to the new city of my love, rising terrace upon terrace, and hill above hill—somewhat too bare of foliage and decoration—proud and rugged and a little defiant of aspect, but of young cities "the chief among ten thousand," if not "the one altogether lovely"—the royal wedding-place of the Occident and the Orient.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Le Follet says this month's toilettes, prepared, or in course of preparation, for travelling and country-house wear, are exceptionally elegant, not only in their material and style, but in their adaptability to the purposes and seasons for which they are intended.

Every lady with the least approach to good taste is at length beginning to understand the true "secret des Parisiennes"—viz., that not only must every component part of the toilette correspond in style, but that the whole toilette itself must be in accordance with the season, the time of day, the occasion on which it is worn; and that the lady attired in silk and laces for a country walk, stroll on the beach, or morning shopping, is immeasurably eclipsed in elegance and good taste by the wearer of the well-made though simple batise, toile, serge, or other comparatively inexpensive costume.

It is very certain that toilettes are made in Paris in the most violent and discordant mixtures of colors, and overcrowded with trimmings; but those are intended for les étrangères, many of whom, having no taste of their own, are content with anything coming "from Paris," the more outré the better, so as to be "different from other people," unknowing or uncaring that the makers of these peculiar dresses would not dare to offer them to any but the most provincial or eccentric of Frenchwomen, and hardly to show them to a "vraie Parisienne."

Some colors blend most exquisitely, but to produce the proper effect they must be far from decided tints—what we call effacées, or apparently faded. All the colors used for out-of-door wear are in this style, the brilliant pinks, greens, mauves and blues, being entirely reserved for in-door wear, or under white muslin, which, of course, has the effect of wonderfully lessening their brilliancy. Mignonette green, flax grey, and all the shades of "bois" are much worn; in fact, every color has a slight tint of some other hue—the blue are all a little green, and, vice versa, the greys are rather blue, or pink; no color seems decided.

We spoke, the month before last, of the extravagant quantity of material used by some ladies, whose chief idea of elegance was an expensive looking toilette. They will now, if they wish to be really in the fashion, have to subscribe to the dictum of la mode, which is that the more costly and rich a material is in itself, the less ornament it requires; it is the simpler and less expensive fabrics that require a quantity of flounces, biais, or trimmings to give them a stylish appearance.

No material is so much worn for simple toilettes as batistes; it is the material par excellence for morning dresses, as foulard is for afternoon.

The écru shades are not quite so much worn by our élégantes; they have become so common in every material that they are being gradually discarded by leaders of fashion. Beautiful shades of grey are taking their place, and are not only newer, but more becoming to the blonde anglaises than any tint with yellow in it can possibly be.

White materials are not now trimmed with black by our leading modistes; a very deep claret or rich brown supersedes the sombre black; the contrast is not so striking and the effect more elegant. The washing satins, either plain or with pattern, are still very much worn, and make very charming "Pompadour" toilettes over self-colored under-skirts; these are generally plain, or have white muslin flounces. A great number of white "Polonaises" and blouses are worn, in all kinds of fancy materials, the most elegant being China crape, sultane with satin stripes, and foulard. The next in order are of muslin, and varieties of batiste and fancy materials; these can be worn with any colored skirt, providing they are trimmed with white; if the ornaments are of color they must correspond with that of the rest of the costume.

All our élégantes are wearing the blouse, certainly the most convenient form of garment ever introduced. It is cut bodice and skirt in one, but not so closely to the figure as a "Polonaise." A ceinture confines it to the waist. The back is very full and plaited to the waist.

Blouses or "Polonaises" made of alternate stripes of thin material and guipure insertions of the same color are excessively elegant and distingué. The material is cut away from under the guipure stripes so as to leave them quite transparent.

The skirts are still about the same width as those worn last month—on no account any fuller—and the fullness thrown entirely to the back; the breadths are not gored at all any further back than the seam under the arm. The crinolette, or long tournure—the only stile of crinoline now worn—aids this effect considerably, and is very useful in keeping the starched petticoats away from the figure, allowing the skirt to fall plain in front. Walking dresses just clear the ground at the front and sides; at the back they rest on it very slightly.

Bodices are generally made open, with fichus or habit-shirts; the shawl and the heart-shape opening are very becoming, giving a graceful curve to the figure, and lessening the waist, and therefore likely to continue in as great favor as ever.

Muslin and China crape scarfs are much worn as fichu and sash combined; in this case they are made of a straight band three yards long, the centre is plaited down to a point at the back of the bodice, either to the waist or the height of a low bodice, according to the taste of the wearer; it then goes plainly over the shoulders, crosses at the waist in front, and fastens behind in a large fan-bow; that is, each loop is pulled as wide open as possible in the form of a fan; this bow is tied a few inches below the waist, and forms a panier.

The most elegant worn and newest sleeves are coat-shaped; in fact, all the best dresses are made with them; the open sleeves are now reserved for cloaks.

The few mantles that are worn are generally something in the pélerine form, the plain round pélerine reaching to the waist or a little below, and open partly up the back.

CUBA.

The Financial Situation—Gloomy Prospects—The Casino Election—War News—A Repulse of the Spaniards—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

Financial affairs in this country are approaching a crisis, and as the much-vaunted patriotism of the Spaniards does not appear to extend very far when the sacrifice of money is concerned, I fear that we shall soon find ourselves in a very dangerous predicament. Everybody, and particularly the patriotic Spaniards, are straining every nerve to send money out of the country, and Exchange on London, which, ten days ago, could be purchased at twenty-seven to twenty-seven and a half per cent. premium, is today at thirty-four per cent., with no sellers. Prominent bankers refuse to sell drafts in any quantity, as they receive their pay in notes of the Spanish bank, which pass current enough at a discount of fourteen per cent. against Spanish gold, which makes a difference of twenty-one per cent. of the note of the Spanish Bank against American gold. The general opinion is that exchange on London will go up to about forty per cent. premium, and that then the collapse will occur. The value of the bank notes against gold is, however, purely nominal, and only the general fear of a disturbance keeps it down. With Spanish paper at fourteen per cent. discount and American greenbacks at fifteen per cent. discount, it is necessary to pay $106 in Spanish gold for $100 in greenbacks. The so-called notables meet and talk, and talk and meet, but they dont advance a step in stopping the threatened financial danger. Paper money is plentiful enough, and 4,130 applicants desired 18,132 shares out of the 3,500 offered by the Bank at a premium of thirty-five per cent., the regular market value of the shares being $725 for each share of $500. The case is a strange one; the notes of the Bank are at fourteen per cent. discount; the institution itself is bankrupt, because it cannot redeem its notes, and yet the shares are at forty-five per cent. premium. If Spain can help by effecting a loan, by which about $25,000,000 of paper money would be withdrawn from circulation, and if the advances made by the bank were guaranteed by the State in some manner, then the notes would soon be almost and perhaps altogether at par, while this would also put a stop to the great haste with which everybody tries to get rid of his paper money, and invest his funds abroad. Some people think that the proposed election of officers and committees of the Casino Espanol has had a great influence on the sudden rise of exchange. Considering that the proposed ticket is headed by the ex-autonomist and present leader of the Concha or slavery party, the wealthy Mr. Julian Zulueta, and that most of the directors on the ticket are simply the leaders of a certain faction which sends a large amount to Spain in order to secure the nomination of Concha as Captain-General, the report seems not without foundation. Not a name on the proposed ticket represents the middle or laboring classes, or the intelligent people among the Spanish party, unless we except Mr. Ariza, and he also is a Conchista, and does not represent the large mass of his countrymen. Since yesterday the opposition has actively gone to work to present a suitable ticket, and there is every indication that the opposition will succeed. Several names of the Concha ticket will also be placed on the opposition ticket, and Gil Gelpi, of the *Constancia*; Condé, of the *Voz*; José Partagas, Francisco Goyri, Victor Landaluce, Clapera, Ortega, of the *Palomo*; Raurell, Espinosa de los Monteros, Pedro Aguero, M. A. Herrara and Ainz, are mentioned as candidates. This election will be the test as to whether a small clique of wealthy slave owners, or the people themselves, shall be the governing power. If the former succeed we must expect some disagreeable scenes among the Spaniards, as the masses of today are no longer the patient white slaves of wealth they were in former years; and the Spanish artisan and clerk has learned to think and act for himself since the outbreak of the revolution. Mr. Gelpi, the editor of the *Constancia*, clearly expresses his dissatisfaction with the slave owners' ticket, and he informs his readers that he wants many of the names changed. The majority of the people applaud his boldness as favoring their rights.

WAR NEWS.

The people wonder what has come over the Captain-General, or over the Spaniards. After almost four years of fighting the official report published in the *Gacela*, and which, hitherto, had never chronicled a defeat of the Spanish forces has now done this unheard of thing. The Captain-General has acted very wisely, as a candid confession of a repulse deprives the Cubans of the power of exaggerating its magnitude, and at the same time proves to the masses that the revolution is not dead, but is possessed of means of offense and defense and a very tenacious constitution, and that the Spaniards must not only stick together, but also make strong efforts if they desire to end the war. The Spanish official report says:

"On the afternoon of the 18th the rear guard and wagons of a column of two hundred men of the Pizarro Battalion were attacked by the enemy and repulsed. The bands of Magui Diaz, Villamil and the Cuban forces in the Camaguey under Ignacio Agramonte, were placed on the road from Sibanica to Cascorro, and dispersed a body of fifty men belonging to the Rey regiment, which had gone out from Guaimaro in search of cattle, the Lieutenant in command being wounded. Information being received that the same insurgent parties intended to attack a convoy on its way to Guaimaro, the escort of the convoy was strengthened by sending the Second Battalion of the Reina regiment and the flying column of the Matanzas regiment to its support, these forces awaiting the arrival of the convoy at a given point on the road for the purpose of protecting it to its destination. On reaching it, the flying column separated from the Reina battalion, and, moving in a northerly direction, was surprised at San Jacinto Hill by the main body of the insurgents, who dispersed the troops, killing their Captain. The other losses cannot be given now, as until the 26th only forty men and two officers of the dispersed column had arrived at Cascorro, and one officer with forty men at San Miguel."

Private accounts not only confirm this report, but amplify it considerably by stating that the insurgents outnumbered the troops, and that Col. Quesada, the Spanish commander, had been completely deceived by Agramonte, the Cubans feigning to attack him, while they cut off and captured the convoy, consisting of 109 pack-mules; they add that the number of Spaniards killed and wounded amounts to eighty-nine men, so far as is known at present, the Cubans taking also thirty-seven prisoners, who, it is reported, have since been put to death. The killed officer, Capt. Alfan, was one of the most promising young officers in the army. The reasons for the attacks made lately by the combined Cuban forces are easily explained; the Cubans are without ammunition, clothing or food, and in order to obtain them, they must fight hard. Engagements have occurred in many other localities, but all of a minor character, and the Spaniards have always had the advantage.

GEN. CEBELLOS AND THE CHINAMEN.

The report spread about that Captain-General Ceballos had been aware of the selling of the Chinamen by Gov. Zabalza is untrue, and Gen. Ceballos has authorized his friends to deny the statement. Ceballos has always had the reputation of a thoroughly honest man. It is understood that he will order an investigation, and, perhaps, restore to the Chinamen their liberty, but he feels embarassed, as the trial of Zabalza would cause great scandal. The Judges of the Supreme Court and all respectable Spaniards speak in the bitterest terms of Zabalza, and a projected swindle of the city was stopped by the friends of Ceballos, who informed him of Zabalza's intentions.

A GRAND BALL.

On Wednesday night, the Marquis of Almendares gave a grand ball at his Summer residence, in Marianno, at which all the fashion and beauty of Havana could be seen. The balmy air, the illumination of the garden, with its thousands of tropical plants, the aspect of the airy Cuban mansion, formed a scene such as might be described in the *Arabian Nights*. The Marquis is a Cuban of the old school, and himself and family have always been recognized as leaders of the *haut ton*. The fairy picture lasted until morning, thousands of spectators surrounding the extensive grounds and the house, watching the gay spectacle inside, the young folks retiring after daybreak.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Cashier of the Spanish Bank died lately, and according to custom the position ought to have been filled by the first assistant, but as the first and second assistants, notwithstanding their long services, honesty and recognized ability, were native Cubans and not Spaniards, the directors chose the third assistant, a Spaniard who lately entered the establishment.... The yellow fever is raging, but the cases are generally very mild and the proportion of deaths is small.... The Spanish iron-clad Numancia has been unable to leave, as all the officers, with the exception of three, and about half of the crew, were down at one time, and officers from the Zaragossa had to do the necessary service on the Numancia, the Zaragossa having already passed through the epidemic, although about seventy-five of the crew and a few officers are still on the sick list.

QUASIMODO.

WHICH KNOWS BEST?

Sumner Says Douglass was Insulted, and Douglass Says He was Not—Of Course Mr. Sumner Must be Correct.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Mr. Sumner has written another letter, this time in reply to Mr. Andrew D. White's answer to Mr. Sumner's oft-repeated story of the great wrong done the colored race because Mr. Frederick Douglass did not dine at the President's with the San Domingo Commission after its return to Washington. Mr. Douglass ought to know whether he was slighted and wronged or not, and, since the old story has become the subject of this new controversy, it may be as well to repeat his own account of the circumstances, given in a letter a few days ago printed in his paper here:

1. The failure of the President to invite me could not have been because my personal presence on account of color would have been disagreeable to him, for he never withheld any social courtesty to Gen. Tate, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Hayti, a man of my own complexion. And, in this connection I may state that, during the war, he showed himself as free from Indian prejudice as negro prejudice by retaining upon his staff Gen. Eli Parker. It is, besides, impossible that color is the explanation of the omission to invite me, because the gentlemen whom he did invite had dined with me daily during ten weeks on an American ship, under an American flag, and in presence of representatives of the leading presses of the United States, and this doubtless by the President's special direction. It is further obvious that color had nothing to do with the omission, because other gentlemen accompanying the expedition to Sant Domingo equally with myself, though white, failed to receive an invitation to dine at the White House, the only Commissioners provided for by the act of Congress were Messrs. B. F. Wade, Andrew D. White and S. G. Howe, with one Secretary, Mr. Allan A. Burton. These gentlemen called in a body upon the President, and were invited in an informal way to dine with him. I was not in company with the Commissioners when this call was made, and did not see the President until afterward. Had I been in company with the Commissioners at the time of their visit, I have no question but that an invitation would have been extended to me as freely as to any of the gentlemen of the Commission who were invited.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Sumner has written a letter addressed to President A. D. White, Ex-San Domingo Commissioner, in which he says he is surprised by Mr. White's statement that he had misrepresented the facts with regard to Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Sumner repeats that his allusion was to the exclusion of Douglass from the common table of the mail packet, which exclusion he rebuked, and that he said that President Grant carefully omitted Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, from the dinner to the Commissioners, and thus repeated the indignity. Mr. Sumner quotes the statements of A. M. Green and James Wormley (colored) to show that Douglass complained of the neglect and felt it keenly. Mr. Sumner adds that Douglass, at his house, said that he felt the President's neglect, which was less excusable as he had gone to San Domingo at the express invitation of the President, and on his return was insulted on board the Potomac mail packet, and that an investigation by the President would have been a proper rebuke to those who had insulted him.

"ANDY" JOHNSON.

His "Accidency" Picks up the Constitution Again—Sequel to "Swinging Round the Circle."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Ex-President Johnson spoke here by invitation last evening, to a good crowd, two hours and a quarter. He was introduced by Judge T. A. R. Nelson, who introduced him as the people's man, plain Andy Johnson.

Mr. Johnson said he was no candidate for any office. He said it was well in times of popular upheaval to take our bearings and see whither we are drifting. Recurring to first principles, he said the Government had been drifting from constitutional moorings, and become the plaything of an irresponsible Congress at the dictation of an usurping Executive. He reviewed President Grant's Administration with severity, but with moderation; discussed official gift-taking as bribery, citing the case of Sir John Trever in England. He favored one term, and the election of President by direct vote of the people. The re-election of Grant would, he said, be a great national disaster. He accepted Greeley on the principle of universal pressure of circumstances beyond human control which has limited the choice to two men. Patriots cannot hesitate to choose Greeley. It is no time to say this or that is or is not my party; but let us all unite in saying, this is my country. The country must have reconciliation, restoration of civil rights to all citizens, confidence between the sections and a reform of the civil service. He (Johnson) pleaded for a return of the ancient reverence for the Constitution and official obligations.

The speech was well received and generally applauded.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Action of the State Department a Year Ago—Inability of Mexico to Prevent the Depredations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In view of the continued cattle stealing on the Texas border, it may be of interest to repeat that a year ago the Department of State, in a letter to our Minister, said: "A communication has been addressed to this Department by the Secretary of War, transmitting correspondence between Gen. McCook, commanding officer of the sub-district of the Rio Grande, and Mr. T. F. Wilson, the Consul at Matamoras, relative to depredations committed upon cattle in Texas by armed parties coming from the Mexican side of the border. It appears from this correspondence that our military authorities are unable to protect the property of our citizens without the co-operation of the Mexican officers. Gen. Cortina, the commander of the Mexican troops on the frontier, not only makes no endeavors to prevent the robberies, but is even believed to be in league with the marauders. In view of these facts you are hereby instructed to lay the correspondence transmitted by you before the Mexican Government, to urgently demand the recall of Gen. Cortina from his present post, and to ask for the adoption of such efficient measures as will prevent the recurrence of these marauding incursions."

Gen. McCook said in his letter to the War Department, a year ago: "There is in existence on the frontier a system of cattle-stealing, which, if persisted in, will be disastrous to the stock-raising interests of Texas, and may lead to a predatory war on either side of the river, eventually producing a conflict between the two nations. Armed parties cross from Mexico to Texas to steal cattle. From the scarcity of troops on this line, and the nature of the country bordering on the river, it is almost impossible to capture these bands unless caught in the act of crossing. It will not require many such affairs to open the conflict, and it is my opinion that unless co-operation by the Mexican authorities be extended to us in breaking up these bands of marauders, there will be serious trouble in less than three months hence. Since the arrival of Gen. Cortina and his troops upon the frontier, the marauding has increased tenfold."

The reason why the Mexican Government can afford no remedy in the premises is expressed in the remarks of Mr. Mariscal, on behalf of the Mexican Government, to Mr. Nelson, viz., that there was no doubt of the anxiety of the Mexican Government to put a check to these lawless proceedings, but unfortunately the chief difficulty arose from its absence of power to enforce its mandates in States remote from the Capital.

At the Republican Head-Quarters.

The head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Saturday presented a scene of considerable activity. Secretaries Glidden and Dudley were busily employed in answering letters upon subjects relating to the campaign and in attending to the political wants of the large number of callers.

Mr. L. P. Norton, of Bennington, Vt., President of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, Bennington, visited the head-quarters to ask for speakers to address a meeting in that town on the 15th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Bennington. The club is a large one, and is composed principally of the business men of the town. Mr. Norton speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the Republican Party in Vermont. Meetings are being held all over the State, and there is great enthusiasm among Republicans. He has no doubt but that the Republican majority in the State will be fully as large as in 1868, if a proper degree of activity is manifested. The Republican followers of "Honest Horace" in Vermont are not numerous, but very blatant and noisy. Large numbers of Democrats have signified their intention to vote for Grant and Wilson. The Greeleyites have been less demonstrative since the result in North Carolina has been definitely ascertained. Advices from Maine are of the most encouraging character, and the Republican outlook in West Virginia is satisfactory.

The canvass in New-York State is very active, and the Republican Party is daily increasing in strength.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Greeley and Brown Club has been organized in Southold, Long Island.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized in Peconic, with Rensselaer Goldsmith as President.

The Republicans of the town of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, boast that there is not a "Liberal" on the island.

The Suffolk County Republican Convention will be held at the Court-house, Riverhead, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M., and four delegates will be selected to represent the County at the State Convention.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention of Queens County will be held at the Mansion House, North Hempstead, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., to select two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention.

The Second Assembly District Republican Convention of Queens County will meet at Jamaica, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to select three delegates to represent the district in the State Convention.

Over 100 guests are stopping at the hotel on the Shelter Island Camp-meeting grounds. Recently a vote on the Presidential question was taken, which showed seven-tenths of the gentlemen to be in favor of the re-election of President Grant.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized at Orient, with the following citizens as its leading promoters: H. Young, J. B. Young, Irving Rackett, E. M. Rackett, E. H. Mulford, T. H. Petty. A ratification meeting is to be held to-night, and Ex-Senator Hegeman and Assemblyman Young will speak.

The D. D. O'Connor First Ward Association held a meeting at No. 10 Washington-street, on last Saturday evening. The meeting was addressed by one of its prominent members, who advised the Association, it being a Democratic one, to abstain from committing itself to either of the present political parties at the present time, as future developments may afford them means of knowing more clearly what they had better do.

The Unity Grant and Wilson Club, of the Eighth Ward, composed of colored voters, met at their club-room, No. 80 Sullivan-street, on Saturday evening, and adopted resolutions favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson. It was also voted to attend the grand Republican meeting at Shiloh Church, on Tuesday evening, in a body, when Dr. Garnet will enter into a discussion with W. U. Saunders, of Baltimore.

INDIANA.

Address to the Democracy from the Straight-Out Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11.—Major W. C. Moreau, a member of the Executive Committee that called the Louisville Convention, has issued an address to the Democracy of Indiana, in which he denounces the nomination of Greeley, and calls on the Democrats of the State to organize and send delegates to the Louisville Convention on the 3d of September. He claims that there are thousands of Democrats who see no occasion for turning their backs on the party, and who will not support a Republican for the Presidency.

Great Storm at Worcester, Mass.—Houses Struck by Lightning.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11.—This city was visited this afternoon by the most severe thunder shower ever experienced here. Four houses were struck by lightning, and the streets in many places were badly washed away by the rain, which fell in torrents.

Congressional Nomination.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—About twenty Republicans assembled in the United States Court-room yesterday, and nominated Barbour Lewis for Congress. So quietly was the meeting held that the members of the Congressional Committee knew nothing of it until late last night. The manner in which the meeting was conducted is denounced by the leading Republicans here.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Riley, eighty years of age, and a resident of Rochester for forty-seven years, died there yesterday.

A large hotel at Haysville, eleven miles from Pittsburg, Penn., was burned yesterday afternoon. Several guests barely escaped with their lives.

At Liberty, Clay County, Mo., a girl named Mills, had an altercation with her brother on Friday night, when she seized a shot-gun and shot and killed him instantly.

An iron bridge at Newcastle, Penn., across the Chenang River fell yesterday, during a heavy thunder-storm. One man, who had sought shelter under it, was killed.

Edward Brewster and Wesley Mixter each had an arm blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon, in Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, while firing the last gun of a salute.

A large lot of matches, sent to St. Louis from a factory in Cleveland, was seized on Saturday by the Internal Revenue officers, and an order was sent to Cleveland to seize the factory there.

The dry-goods store of Weldon Davis, at Cedar Chapel, Hardeman County, Tenn., was burned by an incendiary, with all its contents, on Thursday night last. The loss is $20,000; no insurance.

Lyman Munger, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Rochester, and one of the earliest pioneers of Western New-York, died at his residence in that city, yesterday, in the seventy-second year of his age.

There has been a great stampede of miners to the mountains in the desert west from Salt Lake City, in consequence of the reported discovery of a gold and silver lode, thirty-two feet in width, assaying $400 per ton.

Patrick Hester, the notorious leader of the "Molly McGuires," of the Pottsville, Penn., region, was yesterday sentenced to two years and seven months' imprisonment for leading a riot and breaking open a Catholic cemetery.

Constable Joseph K. Archer, the principal witness against Brow, now in jail at Pottsville, Penn., awaiting trial for the murder of the old farmer, Kreamer, last Winter, was knocked from a ladder yesterday and sustained serious injuries.

Last week, in Weber County, Utah, two herd-boys, aged thirteen and fourteen years respectively, met Janet Low, fifteen years of age, in a cattle range, dragged her from her horse, violated her person, and then pushed her into a deep slough, where she was drowned.

The Republicans of Greenwich and the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Gleanings" there appeared in the *Tribune* of the 9th the following:

"Complaints are received from many of the oldest subscribers of the *Tribune* that Joseph E. Brush, Post-master at Greenwich, Conn., is endeavoring to induce them, as well as other Republicans, to cease taking the *Tribune* and to subscribe for some newspaper which supports the Administration. In a few cases he has succeeded, but the great majority insist on having the newspaper which they have been reading for years."

The facts are, that at the post-office in question the number of *Tribunes* taken has become so small by degrees and so beautifully less, that it has required no exertion on the part of any one to decrease the circulation. We learn that only a few copies of the paper are still received, and these by old subscribers who have in several instances offered to sell out their unexpired subscriptions below cost, but are unable at any price to find purchasers.

The people of Greenwich have about as much faith in the political consistency and honesty of the Liberal Republican stool-pigeon as they have in the repentance and death-bed conversion of the Democratic Party. Yours truly,

P. W. H.

GREENWICH, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

Why Greeley's Advice Was Not Followed.

Senator Morton says: "If the advice of Mr. Greeley had been adopted, if the Southern States had been allowed to go in peace, it is very certain that slavery would never have been abolished. The four millions of colored people who are now free would be slaves. If the Southern States had been allowed to secede, and to form a new confederacy, the chief corner-stone of which, was to be slavery, according to the declaration of Mr. Stephens, then slavery would be still in full force and operation. That slavery has been abolished is because the advice of Horace Greeley, urged from day to day and from week to week upon the people of this country, from the 9th of November, 1860, until the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter, was not adopted."

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $259.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holl days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

IRVING—McCULLOH.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, at Emmanuel Church, Glencoe, Md., by Rev. P. P. Irving, assisted by Rev. R. Mason, ROLAND DUER IRVING, of the University of Wisconsin, to ABBY, eldest daughter of John S. McCulloh, of Glencoe.

MERRICK—PINKHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at the East Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. Lansing, CHARLES MERRICK to ANNA M. PINKHAM, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BONNER.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, ROBERT BEATTIE, son of Andrew and Mary Jane Bonner, aged 10 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Cambridge-av., between Bowers and South sts., Jersey City Heights (late Hudson City,) this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CAMMANN.—At his residence, at Fordham, Westchester County, OSWALD CAMMANN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 12, from St. James' Church, Fordham, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham Depot upon the arrival of the 2¼ train (Harlem Railroad) from Grand Central Depot.

DRAPER.—At Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, 10th August, Mrs. A. A. DRAPER, widow of the late Lorenzo Draper.

DUGARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 11, inst., THOMAS DUGARD, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 387 West 27th-st.

Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute to our late W. Bro. THOMAS DUGARD. Brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited.

CHARLES D. EVANS, M.

J. D. TOTTEN, Secretary.

DUNHAM.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 11, 1872, after a short but severe illness, ISAAC H. DUNHAM, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Kimble Dunham, No. 118 Bank-st.

HART.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, MARIA H. HART, widow of Joseph C. Hart, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Charles B. Hart, at Orange Valley, N. J. A train of the Morris and Essex Railroad leaves by Barclay and Christopher-street Ferries at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HALSTED.—At Mamaroneck, Friday evening, Aug. 9, 1872, GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Ezekiel S. and Elizabeth M. Halsted.

HALSTEAD.—At her late residence, Hoboken, N. J., JANE F. HALSTEAD, wife of David P. Halstead, aged 78 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, from St. Peter's Church, New York.

HUTCHINGS.—Drowned, Saturday morning, Aug. 10, WALTER WHITING HUTCHINGS, aged 17 years, 6 months, son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Coit Hutchings, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 440 High-st., corner of Bank. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, and Wilkesbarre, Penn., papers please copy.

HENDERSON.—On Saturday night, Aug. 10, THOMAS J. HENDERSON, counselor-at-law, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, John C. Henderson, Baird-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Brighton to meet the 12½ boat from New-York.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

LANGFORD.—Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, CLARA ROBBINS, only child of James H. and Clara M. Langford, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 121 Henry-st., Monday, Aug. 12, at 4 P. M.

STEVENSON.—At Coblentz, Germany, Aug. 10, 1872, JENNIE JESSOP STEVENSON, daughter of Henry J. and Jane C. Stevenson, of Brooklyn.

TOTTEN.—EMILY, wife of Richard Totten, died Sunday morning, 11th inst., aged 46.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 231 East 53d-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

VAN GAASBEEK.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Aug. 10, ANTOINETTE BERRY, wife of Beekman Van Gaasbeek, and daughter of Caleb Morgan, Esq., aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Universalist Church, Mount Vernon, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, Aug. 13. Carriages will be at the Mount Vernon Depot in waiting for 11¼ A. M. train from New-York, via New-York and New Haven Railroad.

WARING.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 11, GRACE PARKE, only daughter of John B. and Henrietta Waring, aged 8 months and 20 days.

Funeral at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WISE.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 11, 1872, CHARLES LAMONT WISE, eldest son of Charles and Ann Wise, aged 22 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, N. G., and the members of the Young People's Association of the Lawrence-street Presbyterian Church and the Irving Literary Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Skillman-st., between Park and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES! PILES!!

W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, who has made PILES, ITCHING PILES, FISSURE and ULCERATION OF THE RECTUM a specialty for over twenty years, and treated and cured thousands of cases without one failure, (this is positively true,) is now at St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 35. He can give the best of reference to persons in this City and Philadelphia, whom he has treated, that he can render a PERFECT and PERMANENT CURE in EVERY case of PILES, no matter how severe, nor of how long standing, by ABSORPTION, WITHOUT PAIN, DANGER, CAUSTICS or INSTRUMENTS, and NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. INSTANT RELIEF IS GIVEN, and every vestige of the disease is eradicated. The afflicted can rest assured there is no deception in this, as he can readily satisfy any who call upon him. He visits St. Nicholas every fourth week, from Monday till Thursday inclusive.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS,

CANVAS BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES, BUNTING FLAGS AND PAINTED PORTRAITS,

at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters,

NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—AT A meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held Aug. 9, it was

Resolved, That the Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts be and are hereby directed to meet at their respective head-quarters and choose delegates and alternates to the State Convention to meet at Utica Aug. 21, in accordance with the call of the State Central Committee. The apportionment of delegates shall be the same as at previous Convention. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the constitution of the district associations.

HUGH GARDNER, Vice-President.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, WM. DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICANS OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, AWAKE FROM YOUR LETHARGY!—A meeting under the auspices of Woodford Council No. 1, Union League of America, of the First Assembly District, will be held at the Republican Head-quarters, Franklin-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock P. M., sharp.

We are determined to expose and denounce the infamous manner in which the Central Committee of the Republican Party have violated their constitutional obligations, defied honest remonstrance, and almost paralyzed our best efforts to insure success at the approaching election.

By order of GEO. THOMSON, President.

JOHN HENNESSEY, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Republican Hall, Broadway and 23d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock. GEO. B. DEANE, JR., President.

JOHN COOPER, JR., JOHN F. TOBIN, } Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1872, at Bleecker Buildings, at 8 o'clock.

R. M. COLLARD, President.

WM. D. GREEN, SAMUEL DUNLAP, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Head-quarters, No. 151 8th-av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All residents of the district in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson are invited to become members of the Association.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

GRANT AND WILSON AND VICTORY.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. Regular Monthly Meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 12, 1872, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st., at 8 o'clock. By order, WM. HENRY ANTHORN, President.

THEODORE P. KELLY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD APPOMATTOX GRANT AND WILSON CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, East 54th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, sharp. A full attendance desired.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS, President.

W. C. REDDY, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters.

No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were but few persons in attendance at the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 10, and the following business pertaining to real estate was transacted:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 22 by 50 by 82.2, situate on the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, to Luther Redfield for the sum of $13,350. Also, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 50 by 82, adjoining the above, to the same purchaser, for the sum of $11,900. Also, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 50 by 82, adjoining the above, to the same purchaser, for the sum of $12,450. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the plot of four lots of land, 100 by 100, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, 475 feet east of Sixth-avenue, to William Bigelow, for $3,975 each. Total, $15,900. The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the five-story, high-stoop, brick double tenement-house and lot known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, to Saturday, Aug. 24, by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee; also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 94.5, situated on the west side of Elizabeth-street, 125 feet north of Bayard-street, to Wednesday, Oct. 3, by order of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee.

Hugh N. Camp also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the plot of land and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, 46 by 100.10, to Saturday, Aug. 31, by order of G. Irvine Whitehead, referee.

REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The sales made at the Exchange during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, were all effected under legal orders of the Supreme Court or the Court of Common Pleas, with the exception of the sale of the lot of land known as No. 28 Ann-street, south side, 75.5 feet west of Nassau-street, which belonged to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and was sold by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Esq., Controller, on Monday, Aug. 5. James Gordon Bennett, Esq., purchased it, after a spirited competition, for the sum of $27,600, and it now forms part of the site whereon Mr. Bennett proposes to erect a spacious building, in which, when finished, the business pertaining to the New-York *Herald* will be conducted. Of suburban lots but one auction sale took place, that being by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises at Bayside, and which resulted very satisfactorily, as 440 lots and the "Mickle" mansion were sold for an aggregate of $54,917 37. The sales of City realty were in amount as follows: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., $85,700; by James M. Miller, $20,500; by Muller, Wilkins & Co., $15,050; by Wm. Kennelly, $57,925; by B. P. Fairchild, $8,150; total, $187,325, against $117,115 for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTION SALES.

No public sales are advertised to take place at the Exchange today.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Samuel Jones, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 319 Henry-street and No. 517 Grand-street. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, Richard C. Beamish, referee, one lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 51.10 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned sale of the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, running through to Chrystie-street.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Abel Crook, Esq., referee, one lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 220.3 feet west of First-avenue, size irregular.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of Paul M. Spofford, 418,614 acres of land located in the north-eastern counties of Kentucky.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, thirteen houses and lots on the north side of Eighty-third-street, commencing 155 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned sale of the lot and buildings situate on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet north of Thirtieth-street, by order of Louis C. Lewis, referee.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., on the ground, 19 plots of land located at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

Friday, Aug. 16.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, the house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Eightieth-street.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the premises known as No. 58 Gouverneur-street.

By S. Dingee, at the Exchange, under the direction of Abel Crook, referee, the premises situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 225 feet west of Avenue A, comprising ten brown-stone houses and lots.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the two four-story brick stores and lots situate on the east side of Third-avenue, 88.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street, 17.8 by 50 by 100 each. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the same referee, the four five-story brick double tenement-houses and lots, situate on the south side of Sixteenth-street, 238 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 50 by 103.3. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the same referee, the premises known as Nos. 172, 174 and 176 Mercer-street.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots, 100x100, n. s. 112th-st., 475 ft. e. of 6th-av.	$15,900
1 h. and l., 22.2x50x82.2, n. e. corner 4th-av. and 85th-st.	13,350
1 h. and l., 20x50x82.2, e. s. 4th-av., 22.2 ft. n. of 85th-st.	11,900
1 h. and l., 20x50x82.2, e. s. 4th-av., 42.2 ft. n. of 85th-st.	12,450

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

15th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x81.3	$14,000
15th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x81.3	15,000
19th-st., s. s., 353.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	22,000
19th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.5x80, h. and l.	15,000
22d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	1,000
22d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	1,000
25th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 27.6x98.9, h. and l.	16,000
45th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x½ block	25,000
40th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	8,000
47th-st., n. e. corner of 6th-av., 19x75.4	nom.
65th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5	70,000
117th-st., 73.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19x53x19x50.5	11,000
123d-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	nom.
125th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x99.11	16,000
133d-st., n. s., 3.6.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19.9x99.11	11,000
134th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99x11	7,000
Madison-av., n. w. corner 76th-st., 102.2x100	70,000
2d-av., e. s., 50.3 ft. n. 48th-st., 25.1x100	22,500
3d-av., s. e. corner 110th-st., 40.10x82	92,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 108th-st., 17.10x75	25,000
3d-av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. 88th-st., 19.9x78, h. and l.	21,500
7th-av., w. s., extending from 124th to 125th-st., 201.10x50	40,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or **TO LEASE** for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, very desirable dwelling, three stories and Mansard roof; full view of harbor; lot 25x150, with front and store on Furman-st.; price moderate; terms easy. ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSES OR other real property for sale or to let, would do well to send or bring a description of same to this office, as we have a large demand; no charge unless work is accomplished.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.

A CITY REAL ESTATE CLERK OF the very best possible character, competency and experience wanted by a first-class City firm. Any man not able, and with A1 references only from strong A1 parties, need not apply. Shysters please keep away. Also, little office-boy wanted. Apply at the stationer's, No. 7 Pine-st., today.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x50x100, in West 43d-st., east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—**FOR SALE**, IN THE UPPer part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence with all the modern conveniences; barn and out-buildings, and seven acres of choice land with abundance of choice fruit; located at Highland, opposite Poughkeepsie, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River; price, $10,000; photograph of house and further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—Beautiful shore front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern improvements; near depot; immediate possession. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN DOLLARS!

LOTS.	LOTS.	LOTS.
$7.	$7.	$7.

A lot of ground 25x90 feet, in the Township of Babylon, on the South-side Railroad, Long Island.

FOR

SEVEN DOLLARS!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!!

At the office of the
NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION, No. 20 State-st.
and
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION, No. 5½ Pine-st.,
CALVIN PEPPER, General Agent.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL ADVANCE $25,500 or more in an exchange for City property, an elegant residence and fifty, or any part of 300 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, above New-Hamburg; farm part will be sold separately if desired; the place has the appearance of an elegant park, and can be subdivided into several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hot-house, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, four acres of land near the station; $500. Inquire of A. DUIRS, as above.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made in the above-entitled matter on the 3d day of August, 1872, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, at the Lodi Print Works, so called, in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the estate of said bankrupts, mentioned and described in a certain mortgage of said Lodi Print Works to H. J. Libby & Co., bearing date the 15th day of April, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, free and clear from the incumbrance of said mortgage, and free and clear from any and all other incumbrances, said estate being all those two certain lots, tracts or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, and the machinery thereon or therein, whether the same be fixed or movable, which premises are situated in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The first lot beginning in the south-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the easterly line of a street of forty feet in width running along the westerly line of said lot; from thence running (1) north forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes east, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot along the easterly line of said street; thence (2) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seventy-nine-hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly and southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and westerly by said street.

The second lot, beginning in the south-easterly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the public road leading from Paramus to Acquackanock; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes west, one hundred and ninety-three feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (2) north twenty-two degrees and forty-one minutes east, seventy-two feet and three-tenths of a foot; thence (3) north sixty-five degrees and forty-three minutes west, one hundred and fifty feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north thirteen degrees and fifty-nine minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet to the centre of the Saddle River Brook, then returning to the place of beginning; from thence running through the centre of said public road (5) north eighteen degrees and fifty-eight minutes east, four hundred and fifty-four feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence, (6,) still through the centre of said road, north twenty-two degrees and forty-eight minutes east, three hundred and fifty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot; thence (7) north sixty-seven degrees and twenty minutes west, to the centre of the Saddle River Brook; thence down stream through the centre of said brook, the several courses and distances thereof to the end of the fourth course.

Bounded southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, known as the Lodi Chemical Works; westerly by the middle of said Saddle River Brook; northerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and easterly by the centre of said public road. Also, all the buildings and erections upon said lot, with all machinery, boilers, fixtures, engines, copper rollers, and other apparatus used in printing, bleaching, dyeing and engraving. Also the dam and all the water-rights and privileges connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, as now constructed, erected and used, with the privilege of entering upon lands of said Robert Rennie, adjacent to said dam and water-rights, for the purpose of cleansing, repairing and rebuilding the same.

Excepting and reserving to the said Robert Rennie, his heirs and assigns, a right of way over the lands taken and occupied by the railroad-track leading from the Lodi branch of the Hackensack and New-York Railroad to the Lodi Chemical Works, as said track is now laid down and located, with free leave and liberty at all times to pass and repass in, by and over said track, with engines, cars and trucks, and also the right to enter and repair said track with workmen and laborers.—Dated the 6th day of August, 1872.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal.
By J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.
au8-aw4wTh.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 1,000 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the Janitor, in the west end of the building.
To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

TO LET—SPLENDID BASEMENT, NO. 744 Broadway, 25x100; an exceptionally good business chance. **GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.**

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 603 5th-av.

TO LET.—A STORE AND BACK ROOMS, in new house, No. 18 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av.; cheap. Apply to H. H. HAIGHT, No. 24 1st-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired.) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NO. 744 BROADWAY, FIRST-class offices, with northern light; all needed improvements for pleasant occupancy; fronts opening on Broadway and Astor-place. **GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.**

TO RENT OR LEASE.—NO. 34 EAST 10th-st., 27x60x100, four stories, high stoop; all the modern improvements; can be altered, if desired, for store purposes; a rare chance. **GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.**

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house, ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent, $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, UNfurnished, furnished, or partially so, between 14th-st. and Central Park, and Irving-place and 7th-av.; must be reasonable. Address, with location, and rent expected, Box No. 3,582 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, for light housekeeping, four or five unfurnished rooms in a private house, with owner preferred, in a good location in the Ninth Ward. Address H. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, PART OF a floor in a nice house occupied by a private family. Address H., Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT
AFFORDING
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
UPON A
COMPLETED RAILROAD!
The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,
8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **97 1-2** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT
PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A
DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of
ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.
Convertible Gold Bonds,
$2,200,000 ISSUE.
Interest Payable February and August,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.
Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.
Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
For sale by **JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.**

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

For Sale, by
WOOD & DAVIS,
No. 31 Pine-St.,
AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.
Choice Railroad Bonds
On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.
ALSO FOR SALE,
SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO.,
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
And other dividend-paying roads.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.
Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.
Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.
Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $117,000 improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1878, $1,000.
For sewering Henry-st., Port-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.
For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $48,000.
For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1878, $5,000.
For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1878, $2,000.
For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $25,000.
For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Aug. 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE PAYMENT TO THE STOCKholders of this Company of Ten 33-100 Dollars per share, by the terms of the contract of consolidation with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be made on and after the 15th day of August, inst., at the usual place of receiving dividends.

The transfer-books are closed preparatory to the issuing of new certificates in the consolidated company, of which due notice will be given.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 96 Reade-st.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BONDS AND mortgages; bonds and mortgages bought and sold. **GRISWOLD & HURRY. No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.**

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchinson, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchinson and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF **85** AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY. A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of August, 1872.

The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 10th inst., to be reopened on the 16th inst.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE OF THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D., 1872, I will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the auctioneers' sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 306 feet long, 37½ feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water and has one low pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 66 state-rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the auctioneers' fee to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on board the bark Lütcken, at or near Pier No. 50 East River, in the City of New-York, the said bark or vessel called the Lütcken, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER, Attorneys for creditors, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 3, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupt, consisting of millinery goods, ribbons, straw goods, silks, flowers, &c., at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and BALTHASAR KREISCHER, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, DANIEL S. HALSTEAD, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and GEORGE LAW.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or a double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all its lands acquired or appropriated for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wheresoever and whatsoever now owned by the said Railroad Company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger-cars, freight-cars and cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad; and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said Railroad Company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry-houses, leases of ferries, ferry-boats, including its steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine, and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said Railroad Company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyments of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad or for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, County and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 21 feet 3 inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood Aug. 5, 1867, running thence south-westerly along the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, thence south-easterly along said last-mentioned land 36 feet 6 inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Simonson-avenue 93 feet 8 inches: thence north-easterly in a direct line about 68 feet to the place of beginning. Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, County and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the centre line of Bay-street, and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat on the north to a line in prolongation of the southerly side of Simonson-avenue on the south, and extending easterly out into the Bay of New-York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes east on the south side, and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes east on the north side, so as to embrace any grants from the State of New-York which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay-street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New-York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Bay-street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue; running thence southerly 188 feet 3 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation 1 foot 7 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 88 feet 3 inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 76 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Westfield, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant 60 feet south-easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's-avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road, and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed dated Oct. 13, 1860, running north-easterly along said land 207 feet to lands formerly of David Foshay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned land and land of John W. Wilbur 44 feet; thence south-westerly and parallel with Johnson's-avenue 207 feet to Totten's road; thence north-westerly along the easterly side of Totten's road 44 feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant 75 feet therefrom. Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton Ferry Dock or Landing, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., compiled and surveyed by Geo. M. Root, Surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street one hundred and six feet more or less to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street, as laid down on said map, would strike, if prolonged, the said easterly line of Front-street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last-mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated Jan. 28, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 42 of deeds, page 126; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line about 95 feet to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last-mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also all the land under water, lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line as established by law, the whole being subject to any rights or privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thos. Finn, dated Jan. 28, 1858, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton Dock or Landing, all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the south-easterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn, by deed heretofore described; thence running northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor De Launay and W. J. Staples as laid down on the map heretofore described; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line 75 feet; thence southerely 57 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 75 feet to the place of beginning, and as to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton Dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson: running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street 49 feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged to the easterly line of Front-street; thence easterly in continuation of said last-mentioned line of Canal-street 160 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last-mentioned line 49 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John E. Armstrong and Francis Lentting of the second part, dated Sept. 6, 1869, and recorded in Liber 87 of deeds, page 363, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, June 30, 1870. Also, all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, County and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent issued to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New-York, dated April 3, 1816, and conveyed to Victor De Launay, by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1853, recorded in Richmond County, in Liber No. 30 of deeds, page 437, &c., which lie east of the outer bulkhead line, being 1,006 feet, 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the line of the fence on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1864, at a point 1,006 feet 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue; thence south 98 degrees east as far out into the Bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south 4 degrees west 2 chains, 6 links parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north 86 degrees west to the said easterly outer line of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last mentioned course to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid, and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim J. Totten and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south-westerly corner of said Totten's Dock; running thence southerly along the boundary line of said Totten to the bulkhead as erected June 7, 1867 (about 190 feet;) thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 41 feet;) thence north 41 and three quarter degrees west, 195 feet or thereabouts to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's Dock, and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib 12 feet square at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property, (of 70 feet in width in front thereof) to the channel bank, and also a right of way 12 feet in width from the main road to the bulkhead at the easterly side thereof, the same to be filled up level with the bulkhead. Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to said Railroad Company dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the clerk of Richmond County in Liber 53 of deeds, page 609, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described as follows: All that part of the L at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steam-boat landing, in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the members, elders, and deacons of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1839, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber No. 6 of deeds, page 452. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1201 of conveyances, page 470, March 13, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows: All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York, to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New-Jersey, dated April 24, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the book of ordinances and leases, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows: All that certain slip or dock beginning at the easterly line of Front-street, as now laid out at the foot of Smith-street, in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Smith-street Slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also the right of establishing and maintaining a ferry from said city to Staten Island. Also, 4 locomotives, 4 tenders, 8 passenger-cars, 6 freight-cars, and all the tools, machinery and materials, including 2 lathes, 1 planing-machine, 1 drill-press, 1 hydraulic-press, 1 stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and supplies of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road—used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad. Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled and passed respectively as follows: "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats," passed March 29, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 24, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855, "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferry-boats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts, or under and by virtue of the two leases of ferries hereinbefore described, or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation. Also, all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry-houses, and their appurtenances, connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described. Also, the steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats and docks used in the operation of said ferries, and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises, and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including 1 steam pile-driver, engine and boiler, coal tubs and cars, and about one thousand tons of coal, more or less, in the coal-yard at Vanderbilt Landing, and generally all the property, real and personal, of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whatsoever and wheresoever situated. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 310 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition. 157 state-rooms, and about 200 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 145 feet in length, 20 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 28-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 3 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.
R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Awores and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,648 Uniform Coats.
4,767 Trowsers, foot.
1,505 Trousers, mounted.
2,724 Shirts, flannel.
3,032 Great Coats, mounted.
12,791 Great Coats, foot.
15,255 Jackets, cavalry.
7,589 Jackets, artillery.
39,755 Sack Coats, lined.
31,619 Sack Coats, unlined.
49,684 pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,003 Forage Caps.
And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. CATLIN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of August, 1872, at 12 M., the following assets of the estate of Edward G. Catlin, Bankrupt: Debts due on open account—J. F. Finlay, $1,423 53; E. Destinon, $52 54; R. Pyatt, $338 86; Catlin, Brothers & Co., $254 05; E. B. Heydecker, $34 80. Also, all his right, title and interest in a certain judgment of $10,010 14 of the Court of Common Pleas in favor of Morris B. Clark, Edward G. Catlin and Theodore S. Sanford against Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor. Terms of sale cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,083 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to A. HARRIS, Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Monday, Aug. 12, at 11½ o'clock, within their store: 4,100 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, ex Pollux, and can be seen on Pier No. 13 North River.

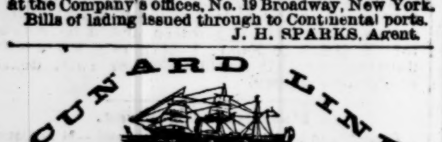
DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.......................Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC.......................Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......................Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.......................Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia...Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia..Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Sept. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
California..........Aug. 17	Trinacria..........Aug. 14
Australia..........Aug. 24	Iowa..........Aug. 28
Columbia..........Aug. 31	Britannia..........Sept. 4
Europa..........Sept. 7	Assyria..........Sept. 11
Anglia..........Sept. 14	Caledonia..........Sept. 18
India..........Sept. 21	Olympia..........Sept. 25

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMers of the Anchor Line will sail as follows
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.
Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——........Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage.....................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..................................$28, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin............	$75	Steerage............	$30
To London............	80	To London............	30
To Paris............	90	To Paris............	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE..........DANRE......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.....Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN...Saturday, Oct. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin...............$125 | Second cabin...............$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.
The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:
The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.
Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.
Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.
For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR....................Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREEN, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 17.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.......Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only)...........Wednesday, Sept. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS,
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.
TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.
5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.
Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

OSSINING INSTITUTE.
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.
For particulars or prospectus address the Principal,
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NO. 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 26; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above. ANNA C. BRACKETT,
IDA M. ELIOT.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MISS HARRIS' HOME SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 16. Terms moderate.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER
Protestant French Institute
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.
Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.
Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)
The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.
Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.
Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.
In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.
The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.
There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.
Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Yeomans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV.,
between 28th and 29th sts.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York.
Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 18. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11.
First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.
Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.
Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.
Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., }
D. A. ROWE, A. B., } Principals

H. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.
Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.
Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY.
For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE,
Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
LAW SCHOOL, 1872-3.
Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.
The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872.
For circulars, &c., address W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE an engagement in a private school, and also private pupils. Address or apply to L. C., No. 38 Clinton-place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF music and French (the latter acquired in a French family) desires a re-engagement. Address T. M., Box No. 142 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—TWO FINE suites rooms can be engaged for Winter, with private table; bath on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

TWO ROOMS COMMUNICATING ON second floor, with all conveniences, to let, with or without board; references. No. 163 East 34th-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished floors, first and second; five rooms en suite, with private table.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, with hot and cold water, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 61 Morton-st., near Hudson-st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, at No. 21 West 31st-st. References exchanged.

NO. 169 WEST 25TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, front. Breakfast if required. References exchanged.

SUITES AND ROOMS WITH BOARD, transient or permanent, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.
The season will continue until Sept. 18: an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT one of the finest country residences around New-York, less than five minutes' walk of depot at Fairview, N. J.; twenty trains daily, time less than thirty minutes to either Chambers or 23d-street ferries; over sixty acres of ground, abundance of shade, fresh milk, &c.; stabling for horses; terms, $8 to $11 a week. Apply to G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, or to No. 13 Greenwich-st., New-York.

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. Barney's. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 37 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st. at 4¼; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References: DR. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 80 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES E. WILLIS, No. 168 Broadway.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO PLACE her sons, aged fifteen and eleven years, in a Friends' (Quaker) family or families, where they can enjoy home influence and receive agricultural instruction. Address Mrs. H. GORDON, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES (ONE AN INvalid) and their maid, one large room, with hall room adjoining, with board from September to June. Address, stating terms and giving references, BOARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP CANCELERS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1872.
The undersigned having been constituted by the Secretary of the Treasury a Commission to examine such instruments or appliances for attaching, protecting and canceling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits and fermented liquors, or either of them, as may be offered for consideration under the provisions of an amendment to section 43, of the act of July 20, 1868, passed June 6, 1872, and to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, hereby give notice that devices for, or models of such instruments or appliances, and all communications relative thereto, intended for the consideration of said Commission, should be addressed to the "Commissioner of Internal Revenue" with the words "Relative to Stamp Cancelers" written across the face of the envelope or wrapper, postage and express charges to be prepaid.
The Commission will hold sessions in the room of the First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., at which times persons wishing to make oral statements in regard to the devices presented by them will be heard. The first session will be held FRIDAY, July 26, 1872, and thereafter sessions will be held regularly until Sept. 1, 1872, until which time proposals, devices, models, &c., will be received.
H. C. ROGERS,
Internal Revenue Bureau,
CHAS. A. BATES,
Internal Revenue Bureau,
JOS. L. HARLEY,
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.
Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.
Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.
The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.
All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed; provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.
All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.
Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.
The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Seal Skins."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.
For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Br'v't Maj.-Gen'l.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Plattsburg, N. Y.
For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Bvt. Maj.-Gen'l.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALLED COMPANY,
in
THE GREAT SUCCESS
BLUE BEARD!
with its
CHARMING MUSIC,
EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
DELIGHTFUL SONGS
and POWERFUL CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth..................Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 19,
with the great psychological drama of THE BELLS, which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of MATHIAS.
The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire new scenery, machinery, appointments and effects, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.
The box-sheet is now open at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Mr. DALY begs to announce that the OPENING NIGHT of the NEW SEASON at this theatre, and the first production in America of Sardou's and Offenbach's famous fairy spectacular comic opera, ROI CAROTTE, will take place
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.
THE SALE OF TICKETS
and reserved seats will commence SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Opera-house, and at the box-office of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where, for the convenience of the public, a ticket-office will be open throughout the season from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. LINGARD
Lessees and Managers.......HAYES & COLVILLE
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
ALICE DUNNING LINGARD,
with their
SPLENDID COMEDY COMPANY.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
IN LINGARD'S }......A LIFE'S DREAM.
NEW COMEDY, }......A LIFE'S DREAM.
Together with the famed
LINGARD SKETCHES } with portraits of American
LINGARD SKETCHES } and European celebrities.
Box office open from 8 o'clock throughout the day; seats may be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
F. S. CHANFRAU AS SAM.

TODAY AT 2. The sensation Drama, MADGE; Or, a LIFE OF CRIME. Cast to entire company, and farce of the LAUGHING HYENA.	EVENING AT 8. The favorite actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the original comedy of SAM! SAM! New scenery, costumes, &c., and powerful cast.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip
WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.
Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STEAMERS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM,
For Morrisania, Harlem, Astoria, Yorkville and High Bridge. Leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 and 10:50 A. M., 1:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20 and 7:05 P. M. Leave Morrisania at 6:05, 7:10, 8:15, 9:15 and 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. trip from Morrisania will be express from Astoria to New-York. The 3:15, 4:15 and 7:05 P. M. trips from Fulton Market will be express to Astoria. All others land at 8th-st. Sunday boats from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., landing at United States Government Works at Hell Gate, Astoria. Each trip connects, without delay, with steamer Catlin, for High Bridge and intermediate landings.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th......	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th...	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.....	11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 11th....	7:30 A. M.	Saturday, 10th..	12:00 M.
Monday, 12th...	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th....	12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th...	9:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....	1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th..	1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th......	12:00 M.	Saturday, 10th..	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..	12:00 M.	Monday, 12th..	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th...	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th..	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th..	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th....	2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepang Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEW-BURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHARLES WHITE...............................Manager.
INAUGURATION AND OPENING OF THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 12, 1872.
Previous announcements, explanatory of what has been done in the way of improvements, have been bountifully given, and will afford universal satisfaction when examined.
THE ENTERTAINMENTS
ARE AMUSING AND SELECT,
and cannot fail to receive a favorable indorsement from every admirer of
MUSIC, FUN, AND LEGITIMATE ART.
No Amateurs, no Pretenders—all Artists of ability, possessing tact and capacity, and forming a combination of real merit seldom, if ever, equaled in this or any other country.
WHITE'S MINSTRELS AND COMBINATION COMPANY
for the present comprise the following well-known experts, whose individual capabilities have been well and thoroughly tested:

M. LANGLOIS,	MR. WASH NORTON,
MR. JOHN STEWART,	NELSE SEYMOUR,
ANDY McKEE, and	STEVEY RODGERS,
MR. CHAS. HENRY,	MR. GEO. COES,
SERGT.	BURKE,
MR. CARL RUDOLPH,	MR. J. K. CAMPBELL,
MR. CHAS. NICHOLS,	MR. JOS. LANG,
MR. W. SCHWICURDI,	MR. E. W. PRESCOTT,
MR. E. HARDING,	MR. CHAS. STORMS,
PROF. E. CORNU,	FRANK KEELER,
C. W. SCHWAB,	T. DEVEREL,
W. B. PASTON,	F. TORTONE,
C. SCHIEBEL,	F. VINGIPROVA,

MR. CHAS. WHITE.
All appearing every night in a splendid olio of diversified entertainments.
Stage Manager.............................Mr. George Coes
Treasurer......................................R. H. Harvey
Musical Director.................................E. Cornu
Scenic Artist....................................R. L. Weed
Machinist.....................................P. Sommers
Superintendent of Gas..........................W. O'Neil
Decorations and Properties.....................M. Hurley
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquett, 50c.; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.; Private Boxes, accommodating four persons, $4.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8 precisely.
MATINEE ONCE A WEEK, viz.: EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing at 2½.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, ESQ., M. P.,
Belfast, Ireland,
Will address the Protestant public
THIS EVENING,
At 8 o'clock, at
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Subject:
CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.
Admission, 25 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor...J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

GRANT CAMPAIGN SONGS.
"Shout then for Liberty and Union," 35 cents; "Gen. Grant's the Man," 30 cents; "Grant-ed," 30 cents; "U. S. G.," 30 cents; "We'll Go with Grant Again," 30 cents; each arranged with beautiful chorus. For sale at all music-stores. Copies mailed, postage free. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, Nos. 547 Broadway and 39 Union-square, New-York.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SECOND MEETING, 1872.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16.
SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
MONDAY, AUG. 19.
TUESDAY, AUG. 20.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.
THURSDAY, AUG. 22.
All the good race-horses in the country will be present. The programme includes hurdle races and steeple chases, besides numerous flat races at all distances. W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR **SPECIAL OFFER**
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.,**
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, NO. 211 4th-av., New-York.—Piano and singing teachers wanting positions in seminaries, singers and organists in churches should register their names as above.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND Pianos, in excellent order, good as new, fully warranted, will be sold very cheap at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano; carved legs; agraff treble; every improvement warranted: $250: installments taken, $12 monthly. R. CABLE, No. 470 8th-av.

SINGING TEACHER WANTED.—A female teacher, well qualified to instruct a school in vocal music. Address MUSIC, No. 61 West 13th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
A specialty made of issuing compound interest certificates payable ON DEMAND.
Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GEN. B. W. BRICE......Late Chief-Paymaster U. S. A
E. B. FRENCH..........Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury
MOSES KELLY....Cashier National Metropolitan Bank
WM. RICHARDSON......Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury
L. R. TUTTLE..........Ass't Treas. of the United States
NEW-YORK CITY.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT..........................The *Evening Post*
R. R. GRAVES..............................R. R. Graves & Co
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D. Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church
WALTER T. HATCH..........................W. T. Hatch & Son
SAMUEL HOLMES....Scovill Manufacturing Company
SETH B. HUNT..............................Seth B. Hunt & Co
EDGAR KETCHUM..........................Counselor at Law
E. A. LAMBERT....Prest. Craftsmens' Life Assurance Company
E. P. SMITH.............................No. 59 Reade-st
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE.......Sec. Am. Miss. Association
BOSTON.
HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN.....Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
J. W. ALVORD, Prest. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, plaintiff, against GEORGE BENJAMIN MICKLE and his two children, Andrew Mickle and George Mickle, Caroline Augusta Lee and A. Nisbet Lee, her husband, Andrew M. Lawrence, Effie Lawrence, William E. Lawrence, Grace Lawrence, Louisa T. Lawrence; also Henry E. Lawrence and Frances E., his wife as guardians of said five last-named defendants; also Caroline A. Townsend, Louisa M. Townsend, Laura S. Townsend, John Townsend, infants, and Theodore Townsend, as guardian of said four last-named defendants; Hannah R. Lawrence and Edward A. Lawrence, her husband, and Effingham Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, Augusta Lawrence, George Lawrence and Mary Kemble Lawrence, her children; also Hannah T. Lawrence, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of William E. Lawrence, deceased, and Frederick N. Lawrence, husband of said Hannah T.; also James N. Platt, as trustee, under the will of Rachel Miller, deceased, defendants.—Place of trial, City and County of New-York.—Summons—(For relief.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, with the Clerk of this Court, on the 13th day of July, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 13, 1872. EDWARD MITCHELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 62 Wall-street.
au12-1aw6wM

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a machine that will take mixed flexible composition into molds for manufacture into blocks, under at least twenty tons pressure, and to turn out five hundred blocks or more per hour. Any party furnishing a machine within one week that will perform such service will obtain a liberal price. Also wanted, a crusher to pulverize dry clay. Apply at the NEW-YORK PIPE AND PAVING COMPANY, 925 Broadway, second floor.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures by the Treasurer.

Aggregate Amount of Contributions Received, $18,246 89.

Total Expenditures for Excursions and Relief, $6,430.

We present today a comprehensive statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Children's Fund to date. It will be seen that the amount of money received so far is $18,246 89, and the expenditures were $6,430. Ten excursions have been given at a cost of $5,283 78. The number of poor children who have enjoyed a day's pleasure by this means was 7,704, which, with the 685 parents and teachers participating, makes an aggregate of 8,386 persons carried away from the City in ten days at a pro rata expense of 63½ cents. Two more excursions will be given this week on the east side of town, details to be published hereafter.

The relief expenses so far incurred were $1,138 59, for which sum a great amount of good has been accomplished. This work of relieving the sick and destitute children is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The hot weather during the past few days has increased the number of sick children, and our visitors find additional cases every day. The District Superintendents are greatly aided by reports of cases being sent in by persons not regularly engaged in the visitation work, who notify them by letter. Frequently these reports are forwarded to the TIMES office, which should not be done, as it occasions a delay in attending to the sufferers. It will greatly simplify the relief if our friends will send their notes to the District Superintendent direct. In order that this may be done, we publish the cards of the several districts:

EAST-SIDE DISTRICT.
Applications for medical and other relief in the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards may be made through G. Calder, No. 327 Rivington-street, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

WEST-SIDE DISTRICT.
Application for medical and other relief in the Fifth and Eighth Wards may be made through Rev. A. Wiswall, at the office of St. John's Guild, school-rooms of St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 8 to 9 P. M.

DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.
Applications for medical and other relief in the First, Second, Third and Sixth Wards, may be made through Charles O'Connor, No. 49 Park-place, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

UP-TOWN DISTRICT—EASTERN DIVISION.
Applications for medical and other relief in the Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Nineteenth Wards may be made through Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Forty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

UP-TOWN DISTRICT—WESTERN DIVISION.
Application for medical and other relief in the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards may be made through Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., at No. 622 Seventh-avenue, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

As soon as information reaches either of these offices the case is at once investigated and attended to, therefore it is best to notify the Superintendents direct.

We received the sum of $238 50 on Saturday for the Children's Fund. One of the contributions was the result of a children's Fair, held at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island. The Committee of Arrangements, all little girls, were Misses Mary Wynkoop, Carrie Lawrence, Josie Ireland, Julia Stimson, Lulu Boyd, Annie Sammis and Nettie Sammis. They were highly successful in their efforts, for the Fair proved a most decided triumph, and the children realized the handsome sum of $152, a very satisfactory return, considering the ages of the little workers. Indeed, the fair was a most happy idea, and the juvenile guests of the Surf Hotel will no doubt long remember it. The proceeds of sales have been sent to the TIMES Fund, in the hope that the money will give their young hearts a day's pleasure. The following are the items in detail:

Children's Fair at Surf Hotel, Fire Island	$152 00
Roser's	25 00
Stone House, (Orange, N. J.)	20 00
T.	10 00
Cash	10 00
W. M.	10 00
J. Ada V. T.	5 00
Haddie and Minnie	2 00
H. B.	2 00
H. C.	1 50
Wm. Robinson	1 00
Total	$238 50
Previously acknowledged	18,008 39
Aggregate of fund	$18,246 89

We have received two barrels of apples from O. M. Alden, of Hillside Farm, Millbrook, which will be sent to the Superintendents of the Relief Districts for distribution.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$2 220 25
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	2,476 82
July 17, deposited with cashier	804 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,394 43
July 19, deposited with cashier	892 50
July 20, deposited with cashier	989 70
July 21, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 22, deposited with cashier	1,762 50
July 23, deposited with cashier	963 80
July 24, deposited with cashier	508 05
July 25, deposited with cashier	564 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	349 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	344 76
July 29, deposited with cashier	516 32
July 30, deposited with cashier	455 60
July 31, deposited with cashier	385 65
Aug. 1, deposited with cashier	1,078 00
Aug. 2, deposited with cashier	337 25
Aug. 4, deposited with cashier	145 00
Aug. 5, deposited with cashier	446 71
Aug. 6, deposited with cashier	283 00
Aug. 7, deposited with cashier	142 00
Aug. 8, deposited with cashier	182 55
Aug. 9, deposited with cashier	52 00
Aug. 10, deposited with cashier	238 50
Total	$18,246 89

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$220 25
July 10, to cash	270 00
July 15, to cash	429 19
July 16, to cash	180 56
July 17, to cash	100 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 00
July 22, to cash	400 00
July 23, to cash	100 00
July 25, to cash	50 00
July 25, to cash	300 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
July 29, to cash	250 00
July 31, to cash	200 00
Aug. 2, to cash	500 00
Aug. 3, to cash	400 00
Aug. 5, to cash	400 00
Aug. 6, to cash	150 00
Aug. 9, to cash	690 00
Aug. 10, to cash	200 00
Total amount to date	$6,430 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

Aug. 3—Expenses for eight excursions, as published Aug. 5	$4,286 33
Aug. 5—Two boxes lemons and cartage	17 37
Aug. 7—Sandwiches for excursion	81 00
5 pounds coffee	1 60
1,000 plates, hired	10 00
Band	55 00
Steward and waiters	25 00
Dinner for Police and band	21 25
Extra help	5 50
Life boats at beach	6 00
Steward's supplies	8 00
Printing cards, two excursions	14 90
Cartage	6 00
Ice	1 50
Car fare for children	4 07
Petty cash on excursion	8 04
Cartage	9 00
Aug. 9—Tea and coffee	2 80
Citric acid	5 60
Aug. 10—Barge and wharfage	101 50
Sponge-cake	100 00
Sandwiches (5,000)	148 75
Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters (2 days)	40 50
300 quarts milk	15 00
280 quarts ice-cream	98 00
Candy (1,000 packages)	25 20
Life-boat and hands	8 00
Extra boats at grove	5 00
Swings at grove	15 60
Dinners for police and band	20 00
Extra labor on dock and barge	14 00
Steward's small stores	6 00
Packing-boxes for crockery, &c.	4 00
1 barrel charcoal	2 00
Cartage	9 00
1 barrel sugar and cartage	26 02
Petty cash on excursion	12 35
Total	$5,283 78

FOR RELIEF.

Special Items.

July 31—Accounts to date, published Aug. 5	$122 68
Aug. 5—Relief for Mr. O'Connor	10 00
Aug. 6—Relief for Dominick	9 00
Aug. 7—Relief for K.	5 00
Aug. 7—Expenses incurred for Maggie	1 10
Total	$147 78

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-Side District.

Aug. 3—Accounts to date, published Aug. 5	$415 94
Aug. 10—Otto H. Coop, provisions	59 10
Aug. 10—N. Butler, provisions	6 16
Aug. 10—Henry L. Albern, provisions	10 60
Aug. 10—Dr. Crampton, 42 visits	21 00
Aug. 10—Dr. Lang, 50 visits	25 00
Aug. 10—J. P. Bliven, medicines	8 80
Aug. 10—Augustus Hill, medicines	15 20
Aug. 10—A. E. Chandler, assisting Sup't.	5 00
Aug. 10—Incidental expenses	1 40
Total	$568 20

West-side District.

Aug. 3—Accounts to date, published Aug. 5	$222 69
Aug. 10—W. M. Thurman, medicines	7 35
Dr. W. Thurman, 26 visits	13 00
A. Ford, bread and milk	16 56
Total	$259 60

Down-town District.

Aug. 3—Accounts to date, published Aug. 5	$72 19
Aug. 6—E. M. Shultz, relief work in Five Points for two weeks	35 18
Aug. 10—G. D. Gilmore & Co., bread and milk	16 70
S. Burkhalter's Sons, groceries	21 60
Total	$145 67

Uptown District.

Aug. 5—Albert Bahn, provisions	$5 90
Edward Cameron, provisions	44
Dr. W. G. Doun, 22 visits	11 00
Total	$17 34
Total Relief expenses	$1,138 59

RECAPITULATION.

Treasurer's Account.

Total excursion expenses	$5,283 78
Total relief expenses	1,138 59
Aggregate disbursements by Treasurer	$6,422 17
Balance in hand	7 83
Total	$6,430 00

Statement of Fund.

Amount of fund to date	$18 246 89
Drawn by Treasurer	6,430 00
Balance	$11 816 89
Deposited with Trust Company	11,712 13
Balance in hands of TIMES Cashier	$104 76

Saturday's Excursion.

The tenth picnic for children, given in the name of the Stock Exchange, occurred on Saturday last, and was a decided success, the large number of 1,323 children, eighty-four mothers and sixty-one teachers, being taken by the barge Sarah Smith to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. The greater part of the children were gathered from the Eight Ward by the members of the St. John's Guild, and the balance were brought by Mr. Henry King, the principal, and teachers of the Wayside Industrial School in West Twenty-ninth-street.

So enthusiastic had the children been to obtain tickets for this picnic that for the three days previous to the excursion the office of the Guild in Varick-street, and the school in Twenty-ninth-street, were literally besieged with boys and girls, clamorous in their demand for the yellow pieces of pasteboard. Early on Saturday morning, fully an hour before the time of starting, the little ones flocked to the pier at the foot of Christopher-street and at the school-house door in Twenty-ninth-street, waiting for the happy hour of embarkation.

Within a very short time after the time stated on the tickets over nine hundred children, with several parents and teachers, had embarked at Christopher-street, and after waiting a reasonable time to enable all to get on board, the barge was towed up to Twenty-ninth-street, where the balance of the children and adults were also embarked. The happy party then proceeded up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers, the trip being enlivened with music from the Governor's Island Band.

The usual incidents attending the serving out of the sandwiches, cake, candy, lemonade and ice-cream, occurred during the forward and return trips, and while the little ones were in the grove, some amused themselves with the swings, "merry go round," &c., while others gathered trailers for their hats. The exhibition of Punch and Judy caused some mirth to the little ones; but the greatest attraction for the larger boys appeared to be a gambol in the water. The opportunity to bathe and swim without fear of disturbance or arrest was something that could not be resisted, and seemed to be of more importance than even the dinner.

After a sufficient time had been passed in the grove and in bathing, the large party was again collected on the barge, and brought back to the City, not one being left behind. The children from the up-town district were landed at the Twenty-ninth-street pier, whence they went to their homes, and the remainder were disembarked at the Christopher-street pier, from which place they went in every direction to their Eighth Ward habitations.

The Washington Ice Company donated to the picnic fund 2,000 pounds of ice, which they delivered on the barge at an early hour on Saturday morning, and which was found of great benefit during the day, as the children eagerly munched the cool morsels when fevered by their games or the heat of the weather.

After all the children had been liberally fed, it was found that seventy-five loaves of bread and half a firkin of butter remained over. This surplus was sent to Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Down-town Relief District, and will help to lighten the expenses in that District.

The West-Side District—Report of Rev. A. Wiswall.

During the past two weeks the members of St. John's Guild have visited over 3,000 poor families in the "West-side District," and have left with each family a visitors' card, so that the poor of the Fifth and Eighth Wards now understand that they can obtain medical and other relief by applying at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 8 to 9 P. M.

As this was the second visitation of the district which the Guild has made within four weeks, only about fifty additional cases of sick and destitute children were discovered, who received medical and other relief immediately, and not one has died, but all are improving rapidly. This fact is largely due to the skillful treatment of Dr. Thurman, who has been unremitting in his attention to the patients placed under his care.

The two wards are now divided into fifty districts, and a member of the Guild has charge over each district. These members will continue to investigate the cases of those who apply at the Guild office, and also to visit their respective districts systematically. In this way it is hoped that there will not remain a single case of sickness or want undiscovered, but that all who require the aid which a generous public have so liberally provided will receive assistance.

The amount of zeal which has been displayed in this work by the members of the Guild—nearly all of whom are engaged in business, and therefore have to visit the poor after their business occupations are over for the day—is sufficient proof to show that if the public will only continue to supply the funds, most, if not all, the suffering from neglect and want which exists in this section of the City can be alleviated.

It has been ascertained that the people of New-York City, although but one-fortieth of the population of the United States, have in years past given one-tenth of all that is collected for the numerous charities, both foreign and domestic, which are carried on by the various churches and societies in our land. May we not hope that in the future these generous citizens will see to it that those of their own City—their own household—do not perish in their midst from hunger, cold and neglect, as so many have done heretofore, but that this charity, inaugurated by the NEW-YORK TIMES, which extends to all creeds and all colors, will be carried on for years to come upon the same basis which has characterized its brief but remarkable history.

The Five Points District—Report of Mr. Schultz.

In a small garret of a old building was a widow with two small children. The mother was sick with consumption. Her husband died with the same disease three months ago, and left the family destitute. In another garret in the same house was found a family consisting of a father, mother and three small children, one sick with cholera infantum. A physician took charge of these cases, and both families received orders on Mr. C. O'Connor for groceries.

In a small, dark room in another house were found a family, consisting of a father, mother and six children. The father is an invalid, and the mother goes out washing and scrubbing for a means to support the large family. A situation was procured for the oldest girl in a good family in Brooklyn, and the parents received an order for groceries.

Calling at a house in Chatham-square, a large family was found destitute and one of the children suffering from cholera infantum. The case was attended to.

In a rear house, densely packed with families and individuals, was found a family, consisting of father and five children, the mother being dead. The father lies very low, in the last stages of consumption. Instant relief was afforded through Mr. Geo. Calder, who will daily attend to the case.

In Front-street, near Jackson, was found a family starving in a cellar. The father is an invalid and his youngest child suffers with cholera infantum. Relief was afforded them at once, and Dr. Powell, of East Broadway, took charge of the child.

In Stanton-street was found a German family, consisting of parents and eight children, totally destitute. A situation was procured for the father at $15 per week, and now they can take care of themselves.

In Fulton-street a mother was found who has two small children. She was suffering very much from bruises in the face and head, caused by blows from her husband while drunk. Shelter was provided for the family, and a situation procured for the mother.

The family who lived fourteen steps below the street, and for whom some kind donor of the "NEW-YORK TIMES Relief Fund" sent $10, have been removed to comfortable rooms, which were rented at $7 per month. The remaining amount will be expended when found necessary.

The East-Side District—Report of Mr. Calder.

The heat of the past week has rendered the work of visitation exceedingly arduous, and in some respects unpleasant. A day spent in climbing tenement-house stairs is hard enough work at any time, but just now the exercise is rather too much for ordinary endurance. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, our visitors have labored with a zeal and devotion worthy of the noble work in which they are engaged.

The heat has caused a considerable increase of sickness among the poor children of the East-side District. The want of proper food, the eating of unripe and diseased fruit, the lack of sufficient ventilation in their wretched dwellings, and the exhalation of poisonous vapors around their doors, all contribute to the extraordinary mortality among the children which we have witnessed this Summer.

It will be gratifying to those who have contributed to this relief fund to know that we are receiving daily assurance that many young lives have been saved by our physicians, and that a vast amount of genuine poverty and suffering has been relieved by our supplies of wholesome food.

During the past week we have encountered some of the most aggravated cases of poverty we have ever known. We found a family in Bethune-street consisting of a heart-broken mother with eight children, who, to use the poor woman's words "were actually dying for want of food." Another family, consisting of a widow and five children, were found in Columbia-street in a starving condition. The poor mother stated that she had had no food in the house for twenty-four hours. In Lewis-street we found an aged American lady living in a place unfit for a pig. The woman is an invalid, unable to earn anything, or even to keep her room in order. She had no friends, and her only food was what the children happened to bring in from the street. Your space will not permit my giving more cases, nor to give particulars of those to which we have referred. Suffice it to say that in these and all other cases of real destitution we have extended prompt and ample relief. Altogether we have furnished provisions to seventy-two destitute families, containing 280 children. Twenty-six sick children have received medical attendance and medicines; and nine destitute old ladies have also received supplies. I have to thank the ladies connected with the City Mission for the valuable assistance they have given us in this work.

Down-Town District—Report of Mr. Charles O'Connor.

The Superintendent of the "Down-town District" states that the search for and relief of sick children still continues in his district. The area is large, and it is impossible for one or two persons to do all the good required in so large a district. Mr. O'Connor needs help very much in the work of visitation, and we trust that volunteers will come forward. Parties receiving aid are always very grateful, and appreciate the kindness bestowed upon them. The number of children relieved during the week was 79; adults, 11; making a total of 90 persons.

Children's Excursion at Philadelphia.

The sixth free excursion of children living in the City of Philadelphia to the park at Rockland took place last Saturday, and proved to be successful and highly interesting. One thousand children, by the liberality of wealthy citizens, were treated to a breath of fresh air and a day of unalloyed and unaccustomed pleasure. The day was fine and breezy, and no accident of any nature occurred to mar the general enjoyment. The children were all safely landed in the city before night, and returned to their homes by the gentlemen in charge of the excursion.

Comments by the Press.

From the Kinderhook Advertiser.

Several weeks ago an appeal was made in the TIMES for money for the purpose of giving the poor children of the City a day's excursion away from the hot bricks and burning pavements to the cool groves and green fields far out from the City's roar and noise. The response was prompt and generous. Hundreds of dollars came in at the very first call, and before many days had passed the contributions amounted to thousands. At the present writing over $17,000 has been sent in. The work of expending this money wisely and economically for the benefit of those for whom it was designed was no sinecure. But it has been done most faithfully and well, so far, by the TIMES staff, and thousands of hungry, ragged children have already been allowed to look for a day upon the grandeur and beauty of nature, and to play and romp with full stomachs and happy hearts like the children of more fortunate birth. Not a single serious accident has yet occurred, we believe, in all the eight or ten excursions by rail and water of the "TIMES' poor children," as they are pleasantly called, and the amount of happiness and joy that has been thus furnished to these unfortunate children, who can estimate? Surely it is an encouraging sign of the progress of our civilization that a great newspaper, during the exciting work of the Presidential campaign—and the TIMES takes no inactive part in the strife—can stop to organize and successfully carry out a work of charity and mercy like this.

Columbus (S. C.) Union.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is still engaged in its mission of mercy. In the great City of New-York there are tens of thousands of poor children who scarcely ever breathe a breath of pure air outside the confines of that great Metropolis. The mission of the TIMES is to give all these children at least one free excursion up the beautiful Hudson, or through Long Island Sound, feast them with good things, and return them to their homes happier, and no doubt better children, from their short communion with nature. Relief is also afforded the sick and destitute, a corps of efficient persons being kept busy all the time visiting the out-of-the-way places where want and privation prevail. If a sick person is found unable by reason of poverty to procure the services of a physician, forthwith one is sent by the TIMES, and the services paid for from the general fund. The people of New-York and vicinity have responded nobly to the call of the TIMES for aid for this purpose, and already that general fund amounts to $16,000. How many the weary hearts are made happy by the timely visits of these good Samaritans?

A Church Pickpocket Nearly Lynched.

For months past the parishioners of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, in Avenue B, have been the victims of a gang of pickpockets, who have done an extensive business. So frequently had complaints been made to the pastor, Father Mooney, that it was found necessary to establish a detective corps. So adroitly did the rascals continue their nefarious business that all prospects of capturing them was virtually given up. Yesterday morning, however, one of these fellows turned up in the person of Charles Speader, who was accidentally detected by a little girl in the act of taking a pocket-book from a Mrs. Noonan, residing at No. 101 Dry Dock-street. The woman immediately grappled him, and, as soon as the facts of the case were known, he was surrounded by a crowd of men, who were on the point of lynching him, when he was taken charge of by the pastor, who handed him over to the custody of Roundsman Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who escorted him to Essex Market, where he was committed for trial by Justice Shandley.

The Jersey City Police Commissionership.

It was reported yesterday that the newly-appointed Police Commissioners of Jersey City had resolved to organize and appoint a new force of police, first giving the members of the present force an opportunity to transfer their services to them. Should this intention be carried into effect, the business of the Department will, it is stated, be carried on independent of the present Board, who are expected to be reduced to submission by the stoppage of pay. The friends of the new Commissioners declare that Mayor O'Neill will sign their warrants for the payment of salaries and expenses.

The statements widely circulated that the Police Head-quarters are in a state of siege and defended by a force of police, is wholly untrue. No force has been or will be atttempted on either side, and the business of the Department is carried on quietly as usual.

A HOT SABBATH.

Pedestrians on the Avenues, in the Parks, and Passengers on Excursions.

Yesterday was as hot as if an errant comet had strayed within the orbit of the earth. There were few clouds in the sky, and the sun poured his fierce rays down upon the unfortunate New-Yorkers as if resolved to do them serious bodily injury. But though it was so hot, there was not the same amount of languor and lassitude which marked the corresponding heats of July. Instead of lying sweltering in their rooms, or drinking profusely of lager to cool their throats, the working men of the City turned out with their wives and families to enjoy the leisure of the day, and, it may be, to air their Sunday finery. An observing eye could scarcely watch the groups of families wending their way so comfortably to the steam-boat piers to be taken to Harlem or to the Central Park, or walking down Fifth-avenue, without being struck by the superior beauty of the children. It is the fashion among Americans to claim the palm of loveliness for their women, and of strength and comeliness for their men; but this is a boast which every nation makes, and several with more reason than Americans. But the beauty of the children is an undeniable fact. Other children may be fat and rosy; other children may be gay and sprightly; other children may be precociously intellectual; but nowhere save in America can be found such a mingling of all the charms of childhood, clear skins and bright eyes, lively manner and brave wits. It was a pleasant sight, in spite of the reflection that they would change for the worse as they grew up, to see them clustering around their parents and asking all sorts of questions which the old folks did not know how to answer. In the Central Park, for instance, everybody makes a practice of passing within the shadow of Shakespeare's statue. Poor paterfamilias was questioned right and left as to who he was and what he did, and if he was like Geo. Washington or President Grant. The statue of the Indian Hunter was another source of trouble. "Why do they put it there," was the poser asked by a young urchin of nine, who apparently asked a question every minute, and must have been a damper on his parent's holiday. He would be an awkward companion in a museum of art, or at a society play. There were parents, however, who would not endure quest'oning, not having the itch of exposition like Horace Greeley, and they took the hot day in a composed and stolid fashion, sitting on seats in the shade and watching the shifting panorama of the folks on the Mall. What splendid dresses! What superb jewelry! Alas! nine-tenths of the young girls who cut so brave a figure on Sundays in the Mall, wear Milton jewelry and deny themselves the decencies and the comforts of life to flaunt in glazy silks or wonderful light fabrics, full of puffs, bows and machine lace once a week. And the great end in view is to entrap into beaudom some gentleman whose resources are as small and his vanity as great as the Sunday belle's.

THE FINANCIAL TEST.

Gen. Garfield's Speech at Leavenworth, Kansas.

On the evening of Aug. 7 Gen. Garfield addressed a very large congregation of citizens at Leavenworth, Kansas, during which, after showing that Mr. Greeley, were his election possible, would, if honest, be entirely in the hands of the Democrats, he said the highest test of an Administration is the financial test. Our Government is a great machine, and every turn costs money. Take your stand at the Treasury door, and I challenge you to say aught against the system. In 1866 the taxes collected were $590,000,000. Since then taxes are reduced $310,000,000 by eight bills in six years. Since Grant has been President the expenses have been reduced over $100,000,000. Not only have the burden of taxes been reduced, and the expenditures been reduced, but the debt has been reduced. I am here to tell you that since Grant was inaugurated no month has passed but a reduction of millions has taken place, amounting up to this month to a total of $340,000,000. The annual interest is now reduced $18,000,000. Can you find a stronger test than this? Where is the room for any great rascality where such results are found? When Grant came in the credit of the United States was not so good as Massachusetts by twenty-one cents on the dollar. Why? Because in Massachusetts there were not enough Democrats to get up a respectable repudiation. Yet from the day that Grant was elected the credit of the United States has been steadily, steadily, steadily rising. The day he was elected the credit of the nation rose three per cent., and today the currency is worth twenty-two cents more on the dollar than when he took hold of the finances. This shows that the laboring man gets twenty-two cents on the dollar more for his labor. After this résumé, dare you trust even Horace Greeley with his peculiar notions? Some one winks that he dare. Do you think that you can leaven that sour lump of Democracy? Then indeed the day of miracles has come again.

Then, again, the Indian policy of the Government is a success. Before his Administration your borders were threatened and murders of daily occurrence. Now hundreds of thousands of savages are gathered on reservations, and only fifty thousand are in the wild state.

What is the fitness of the candidates? Is Greeley's the kind of mind to intrust with government? It needs a man that thinks prudently, wisely and steadily. I ask you if he has held on any three topics the same position during ten years? His vagaries during the war are known to every one. He threw his weight against the renomination of Lincoln. He tried to patch up a peace in the midst of grim war by interviewing irresponsible adventurers at Niagara. Is this the man of steady impulses? Is this a fit occupant for the Presidential chair?

His opinions on resumption are well known. He cries the best way to resume is to resume, while we have only $50,000,000 to meet the outstanding greenbacks.

On protection he is equally absurd. * * *

Taking these and other arguments, I am constrained to say, that in Grant is safety and in Greeley non-safety.

Where are their frauds? (some one says New-York Custom-house.) Let us see. During the Administration of Grant, $218,000,000 of duties in gold were collected, nine-tenths in New-York, and at less cost than ever before. The Republican Party is as anxious as any for reform. Show them the place and they will throw the whole drummond-light of reform on them. Some of you go to the Democratic Party to purify your own. Go to the Democratic Party with head-quarters—where? In Tammany Hall, where lies entrenched the greatest frauds of the day. There is no impudence in Christendom like your impudence in claiming that you go to such a party for reform.

It is the old fight; the slavery fight. The old minority contests. Dare any one lead one of these newly enfranchised citizens into the Democratic camp and tell him that with it is peace and security for their rights? A colored man says he can't see it; yet Charles Sumner thinks he can see it. [Laughter.] It's the same old party that confronted us in 1864. They are the men that resisted the war; that forgot to be glad when our arms triumphed, and forgot to be sad when they wavered. If any doubt has come over the soldiers as to how to vote, I'll tell you how to learn. Ask your Springfield musket how it voted. Put it to your ear and it will tell you that every shot voted against the rebel Democracy. Then follow its advice and you will not go amiss.

I will never forget the soldiers voting in the Ohio regiments after the battle of Chicamauga. Twenty-five hundred loyal Ohio voters lay dead in the field. Their place was filled by twenty-five hundred stay-at-home Democrats. The ballot-boxes were taken to the hospital, where thousands lay wounded. A ballot for Vallandigham and one for Johnny Brough lay before each man. A dying soldier picked up one for Brough, and as he laid it in the box said, "I'll take my last shot at the rebellion." We carried him and scores of others out to the trenches that night. Who can forget such a scene? Yet it seems as if these events have left the memory of our Greeley friends. There is only one argument to the Democrats—we fought the rebellion, you fought us.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Grant and Wilson and the distinguished speaker.

The Death of a Thief.

On the night of the 29th of July, Patrick Braniff, living in West Sixty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, a thief who served several terms in the Penitentiary, was cut in the neck with a broken pitcher, at the corner of West Twelfth and Washington streets, by James Collins, an employe of Warren Ward & Co., the furniture-makers. Collins, some nights before, had a quarrel with one Washington Kinney, a driver of a cart for the Knickerbocker Ice Company. The parties met in a saloon at the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets for the purpose of reconciliation, Braniff acting as mediator. His services were not appreciated by Collins, who followed Braniff into the street and struck him with the pitcher, severing his wind-pipe. Collins was arrested, and Braniff taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

The Swamp Gang Again—McCabe Shot.

An affray took place last night, about 11 o'clock, between two factions of the notorious "Swamp Angels," during which James, alias "Demmy" McCabe was shot in the head by Charles McBride. The ball struck above the ear, and passing under the cuticle, came out at the apex of the skull, producing a very ugly but not necessarily dangerous scalp wound.

McBride says that he was taking his little brother home, and was thrashing him because he was out so late, having a switch in his hand. At the corner of Vandewater and Franklin streets he met "Demmy," with whom he had had a fight about three weeks before. "Demmy" spoke to him, and said something about whipping a boy, and said he did not dare attack a man. McBride replied that if they went at him with their fists that was all right. McCabe then struck him in the eye, and he struck back with his switch. McCabe then fired three shots at his legs, and he returned the fire, striking McCabe as before described. McBride's friends states that the shot was fired by Morris O'Brien, a friend of McCabe's, who tried to kill McBride. McBride lives at No. 2 Vandewater-street, and is a driver for Gray & Green's printing-office. McCabe is a compositor on the *World*, and lives at No. 37 Frankfort-street. Both parties belong to antagonistic political parties, and are known as "Swamp Angels."

ENGLAND.

Royal Visit to the American Fleet.

From the London Times, Aug. 1

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Rear-Admiral Alden and the squadron under his command, now lying in the Southampton waters, was paid last evening. It was strictly private, as was intimated in the reply forwarded to the Corporation several days ago, and again by his Royal Highness personally to the Mayor on the occasion of his embarking here for Osborne last Saturday even'ng. His Worship was then invited by the Prince on board the Alberta, and in the course of a very gratifying interview his Royal Highness expressed his regret that, as his visit to the American squadron was to be of a private nature, and his time was so occupied in various ways, he was unable to comply with the wishes of the Mayor and Corporation to visit the town, and receive an address. Admiral Alden having returned in the Wachusetts from Antwerp, and re-transferred his flag to the Wabash, and three additional vessels of the squadron having arrived here within the last few days, the squadron anchored below Netley Hospital, yesterday afternoon, to receive the Prince, comprised six vessels—the Wabash, (flag-ship of the Admiral,) Congress, Plymouth, Wachusetts, Brooklyn and Shenandoah. The Royal yacht Alberta, in command of Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G. C. B., left Osborne at 4 o'clock, and as she approached the Admiral's flag-ship, precisely at 4½ o'clock, the several vessels of the squadron, and also Her Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, (which had previously arrived in the river for the purpose of saluting the Admiral's flag,) fired Royal salutes, the whole of them manning yards. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and suite, first went on board the Wabash, where they were received by Admiral Alden with the customary honors paid to distinguished personages on such occasions, and subsequently took lunch with the gallant officer and his staff. Among those present were Gen. Schenck, United States Minister to England; Gen. Sherman, United States Army; Hon. Mr. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia; Mr. W. Thompson, United States Consul at Southampton; and Mr. H. J. Buchan, Mayor of Southampton. At about 6¼ the royal party finally left the squadron in the Alberta, for Cowes, the yards being again manned and salutes fired from all the ships as on the Prince's arrival. Admiral Alden and the officers of the squadron accepted an invitation from the Prince to dine with him last evening on board of the Victoria & Albert. The Wachusetts took them down to Cowes for that purpose, and the yachts in the roadstead were to be illuminated in honor of the occasion.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

The Results of the Subscription Announced in the Chamber.

In the sitting of the French National Assembly on July 30, M. Goulard communicated the results of the subscriptions to the loan, stating that they amounted in capital to 41 milliards 641 millions; in Rente, 2 milliards 464 millions. France has subscribed 1 milliard 37 millions of Rente, viz.: Paris, 790,886,000, and the Departments, 246,460,000. Foreign countries have subscribed 1,426,779,000. Thus the loan is covered more than twelve times, but the results of some of the subscriptions still remain to be known. M. Goulard compared the subscription in the departments for 62,000,000 of Rente to the loan of 1871 with the subscription in the departments for the present loan, adding that these figures have a significance rendering comment unnecessary. The Minister expressed the stupefaction of the Government at the astounding result of the subscription. They were almost disposed to feel alarm, but without giving way to illusions the Government after reflection felt they were justified in regarding with calmness and confidence the marvelous result of the subscription. "As to ourselves," added M. Goulard, "we should err in manifesting vanity at this success. We should commit a grievous fault in not maintaining the modest part which we have imposed upon ourselves, and which, constituting our real dignity, is at the same time our safeguard; but we may note the vitality of our beloved France, the place she holds among other nations, the just idea of her incomparable solvency, and the confidence she inspires in Europe. A nation like ours, showing the faith she has in herself, is justified in counting on the future. She has a right to consider the severe lesson she has received as an expiation of her faults and a surprise of fortune, but, thank heaven, France is not condemned to see in it a sign of decadence." The Minister said he felt it necessary to thank God for the protection accorded to France. [Applause from many parts of the Assembly.] God had given the country an abundant harvest, and had given French patriotism the possibility of extending its generosity toward making the sacrifice which had already been accepted. M. Goulard concluded as follows: "Let us not forget that it is to France, pacific, laborious, and just, to France firmly devoted to ideas of order and wise liberty; that it is to a conservative Republic, yes, to a Conservative Republic, faithful to the principles which are the eternal basis of civilized society, that our fellow-citizens and foreigners have given testimony of their absolute confidence. Despite our errors and misfortunes, the world has not ceased to believe in us, and does not doubt the destiny which is reserved for us by Providence. Let us not doubt it ourselves, but merit it by union, wisdom and patience."

KENTUCKY.

What a Greeley Organ Has to Say About the Negro Vote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

The Republicans of Fayette County, Kentucky, elected their ticket at the election last Monday, by 280 majority. The Lexington *Gazette* (Greeley) of today contains the following, which I commend to the attention of Mr. Sumner. The *Gazette* says:

"The election in this city on Monday demonstrates that the negroes are more numerous than the white voters, and that they have arrayed themselves in a solid body against their former masters and present employers. This shows the necessity of securing some other labor which will not array itself in hostility to the owners of the soil and the payers of taxes. Negroes will soon lose their importance, and with the outgoing of Grant will outgo likewise the political consequence of Mr. Nigger. Except for the local inconvenience, and this can be corrected in several ways, we are glad that the darkies have put themselves in antagonism to the Greeley ticket, for it needed this ingratitude to cure the old abolitionist of his fanaticism. Strip him of this, and the way the negroes have turned their backs on their first and fastest friend will do it if anything in the world can tear the scales from his eyes, and we firmly believe that he will make one of the best Presidents that has ever occupied the place. Except a very few from conviction and a few others that were bought, the whole black, yellow and tan race went solidly against those who are supporting Greeley, and if this does not teach the old philosopher that they are not capable of self-government, then he has not half the sense his friends give him credit for.

The white people of this city and country have wonderful forbearance. They have nursed and are nursing a race in their midst that have said over and over again that it has no confidence in them, and will vote directly in the teeth of what they are told are the wishes and interests of those who feed, clothe and employ them."

The United States Sloop-of-War Portsmouth.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived here yesterday from Rio Janeiro. Her officers are: Capt. J. W. A. Nicholson, commanding; A. H. McCormick and A. G. Caldwell, Lieutenant-Commanders; H. G. Macy, B. F. Tilley, and S. A. Simons, Lieutenants; G. W. Melville and H. Parker, Jr., First Assistant Engineers; Geo. W. Long, P. A. Pay-master; W. G. Farewell and H. Aulick, Assistant Surgeons; C. M. Thompson, Captain's Clerk; J. H. Graham, Jr., Pay-master's Clerk; R. J. Hill, Gunner; H. M. Griffin, Carpenter; John Keating, Acting Boatswain; R. W. Huntington, Captain Marines; S. Mercer, Second Lieutenant. H. C. Jordan and Thos. Edwards, Fleet Pay Clerks, passengers.

Lock-Out in Hoboken.

The stevedores employed at the Bremen Steam-ship Docks received notice at midnight on Saturday night that unless they could accept thirty cents an hour they would be given no work this week. Yesterday the men met at Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken, and resolved to hold out for forty cents an hour. A few weeks ago the men struck for forty cents, and the Company acceded to the demand, but now decline to continue the wages. The men employed at the Hamburg Docks have agreed to hold out also for forty cents. The number of men on strike is now 350.

Nyack Republicans.

The Republican Club of Nyack held its second meeting on Friday night. The attendance was large, and it was resolved unanimously to christen the Tammany-Greeleyites, the "What is it Party," it being impossible, in the opinion of the Club, to ascertain what its principles are. Mr. Seth B. Cole is President of the Club, and Mr. Lyman Blair one of its Vice-Presidents.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Algernon S. Rose, of the Nineteenth Precinct, died yesterday from dropsy.

Joseph Bourne, of No. 504 Broome-street, was prostrated by the heat in Greenwich-street yesterday.

A human hand was found floating in the North River, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, yesterday.

Justice Koch yesterday committed James Johnson, alias Chas. Gordon, for highway robbery, in default of $2,000 bail.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned in the North River, at the foot of Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning.

William Van Dusen, engineer of the steam-ship America, had his right hand so badly crushed, yesterday, as to require its amputation.

John Anderson, colored, living at No. 13 York-street, was held at the Tombs yesterday, for kicking his wife, a white woman, and seriously injuring her.

On last Wednesday a boy named John Ridge, residing at No. 215 Hester-street, ran a nail into his foot. He died from lockjaw in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The Fifth Regiment field music, under the command of Drum Major Berchet, will engage in annual prize shooting and moonlight pastimes at the Hamilton Park next Wednesday.

Thomas Kelly resisted Officer Chas. Beck, Saturday night, while half drunk in a whisky-shop, and nearly bit his thumb off. Justice Koch committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

Michael Fitzgerald was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs, charged with snatching a gold watch and chain from James Bradley, of No. 240 Fifty-fifth-street. He was held for trial.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave a musical and social entertainment at its Club-house in Fifth-street yesterday. The Colonie Vocal Society gave a similar entertainment at its Club-rooms in the Bowery.

Company F of the Fifth Regiment, Capt. Theo. Bruer, held a meeting at the armory in Hester-street yesterday to make arrangements for the annual prize shooting which will come off on the 1st of September.

The Schiller Bund was yesterday engaged in an excursion to the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill. The New-York Turnverein went on an excursion to Morrisania, where the day was spent at Eberling's brewery.

George Keep, of No. 314 West Thirty-ninth-street, and David Rieck, of Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, quarreled in West Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday morning, when Rieck stabbed Keep slightly in the abdomen.

The body of the man found drowned at the foot of West Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning, was last night identified as that of Peter McGrath, of No. 231 West Thirty-first-street, who was on a drunken spree for several days past.

The Hudson Maennerchor, a thriving German vocal organization, was, yesterday, engaged in a steam-boat and moonlight excursion on the Hudson. The Uhland Bund Vocal Society was engaged in a steam-boat excursion to Pleasant Valley.

Peter Mahan, of No. 75 Elizabeth-street, while in the lager-beer saloon No. 192 Canal-street, yesterday, quarreled with an unknown German, who struck him over the head with a beer-bottle, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

A collection was taken up in St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday, for the benefit of the Protectory, recently destroyed by fire. Archbishop McCloskey celebrated mass, and made a brief appeal to the congregation, which was responded to by a contribution of about $820.

At the Turn Hall a meeting of Turner delegations was held yesterday afternoon to prepare a programme for the Districts' Turnfest of the Turner organizations of the New-York Turn District, which will come off next Sunday and Monday, at the Turn Hall and at Jones' Wood.

The White Star steam-ship, Atlantic, which left Liverpool on Aug. 1 and Queenstown on Aug. 2, reached this port last evening. Her mail news is fresher by three days than that brought by the Rhein. The management and officers of the line are once more entitled to our thanks for liberal additions to our foreign files.

BROOKLYN.

Arthur Castle, of No. 67 Rapelyae-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing property valued at $2 50 from his landlord, John Biggers.

James Farwell, a stone-cutter, was arrested Saturday night, charged with setting fire to the house No. 543 Third-avenue. He was held for examination.

An idiot girl, named Mary Ann Doyle, aged seventeen years, was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, charged with striking Joseph Hopkins in the head with a stone.

Michael McCormack, aged twenty-five years, residing at No. 314 South Third-street, E. D., fell dead near his residence, from hemorrhage of the lungs, yesterday.

Early yesterday morning the residence of Ex-Alderman Brown, No. 42 Tompkins-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel and about $20 in money.

The family of Mr. Barling returned to their residence, No. 850 Putnam-street, yesterday, and discovered that $340 worth of jewelry and clothing had been stolen during their absence.

Yesterday morning, a Swede, giving his name as Pehrsyon, was arrested by Mr. James Trusiow, of No. 723 St. Mark's-place, while leaving the house with a sack containing about $60 worth of clothing.

The family of Charles Kenyon, residing at No. 443 Herkimer-street, returned from the country yesterday, and found that female apparel and malt, valued at $180, had been stolen during their absence.

Henry Thompson and Wm. Cook were arrested yesterday morning at Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, while robbing John Orr, of Essex-place, New-York, Keeper of the City Prison, of a gold watch.

Yesterday morning John Kelly, of No. 121 Smith-street, struck his daughter Mary on the head with the heel of his boot, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested, and his daughter was sent to Long Island College Hospital.

Saturday night a party of dry-goods clerks, in furtherence of the "early-closing" movement, smashed in two large plated panes of glass, valued at $250, in the show window of Phillip Friesauf's dry-goods store, No. 120 Ewen-steeet. No arrests were made.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, James Canane, of No. 192 First-street, E. D., threw a lighted kerosene lamp at his wife during a quarrel. Some of the flaming oil flew over her dress, burning her severely. The woman was taken to the hospital, and her husband was arrested.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the premises No. 122 Smith-street, occupied by a Mrs. Higginson as a candy and ice-cream saloon, were damaged by fire to the extent of $500 on the house, and $400 on the stock. Mrs. Riley, the owner of the house, was insured for $2,000; Mrs. Higginson for $1,000.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday afternoon a New-York gentleman was drowned at Rockaway, opposite Holland's, being taken with cramps while swimming. The body was recovered a minute after it had sunk, but all efforts at resuscitation failed.

Mr. Scribner, Secretary of State of New-York, is sojourning at Greenport. On Saturday he inspected the old railroad wharf, which the Trustees represented to him as dangerous and an obstruction to navigation. The Trustees will fight the railroad company for its removal. In the land office there is no record of a grant having been made to the railroad company, but it claims the right to appropriate the water front under the charter of the road.

On Saturday Henry S. De Barr, present Mayor of Long Island City, was served with the legal papers in the so long threatened contest of Ex-Mayor Ditmars, who claims to have been legally elected Mayor of Long Island City at the late election. Van Cott, of New-York, and A. T. Paine, of Long Island City, are the counsel engaged by Ditmars. It is understood that District-Attorney Downing will be one of the counsel for the defense. The matter caused but little excitement in the city.

STATEN ISLAND.

The village Excise law for the sale of liquors in Edgewater will take effect on the 19th of August.

The new Board of School Trustees of District No. 2, of Stapleton, have organized with Theodore Frean as President, L. Wannin District Clerk, and James R. Robinson Collector and Treasurer. The Trustees propose levying a tax of $3,000 for the support and maintenance of the school.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Murphy, a resident of State-street, Jersey City, was fatally injured on Saturday afternoon, by a runaway team, on Bergen Hill.

William Knight, of No. 122 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was overcome by the heat, yesterday, at the corner of Coles and First streets. He was removed to his home.

John Keagan, an old workman in the Rogers' locomotive works at Paterson, was killed on Saturday by the fall of a heavy iron beam, which was being carried by a number of his fellow-workmen.

The Newark Rink will be opened today for the reception of articles for the Industrial Exhibition, which opens on the 20th inst. The preparations made by the managers are comprehensive, and are designed to furnish accommodation for all manner of products of American industry.

Bishop Odenheimer laid the corner-stone of a new Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of Willow and Sixth streets, Hoboken, yesterday. A large audience of spectators were present. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Nevins, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Rev. Mr. Hoyt, City Missionary, and Bishop Odenheimer.

A Word from a Greeley Barbecue.

In a speech made at the late Democratic meeting and barbecue in Monroe, La., the principal speaker, E. J. Ellis, said:

"In the language of Senator Doolittle, the reconstruction measures were the letting loose of hell upon earth. We had all its horrors visiting us, sapping our property, taking away our ambition, and weighing like an incubus upon our breasts, until twelve millions of people would hail, as a lover hails the dawn of a first smile, the flash of the first brave sword drawn for vengeance and liberty. I know what is swelling in every heart, that if we could go forth into the tented field again, and align ourselves in battle array, and in one brave conflict determine our weal or woe, and whether ourselves, our wives and children should be slaves for all times to come, how gladly we would dare the issue. It would be either swift death or glorious victory.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.—Miss Caroline Jefferies, Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Dorrance, Miss Dorrance, Miss Kirkham, Miss M. Ellis, A. B. Emmons, Chas. King, Miss Mary Riley, Miss Mary Brady, Miss Florence Smith, Mr. Mortimer and wife, Mr. Tillman, T. T. Tileston, O. F. Hardy, Mrs. Hersee, Miss Rose Hersee, A. H. Lepper, wife and nurse, Miss Louisa Lepper, James G. Johnston, D. L. Davies, D. R. Charles, Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw and infant, Mr. Schizawa, Chas. Scheffer, Master Scheffer, J. L. Brumley, M. S. Brumley, E. S. Brumley, Frank G. Brumley, T. Hope, Fred. Dixon, Mr. Partridge, F. Newhall, E. J. Riley, Mr. Chesterton, Geo. Coonah, C Scooles, H. R. Marsden, F. W. B. Vernon, Wilson Davidson, Jas. Platt, J. H. Dorman, C. D. Dorman, J. J. Zurcher and wife, John Speid, R. B. Walsh, W. A. Butler, J. M. Stewart, Patrick Brady, Mr. Koening and son, Wm. Davidson and wife, Chas. Schultness, Leopold Hageman, C. B. Foote, H. W. Jones, Lafayette Graff, Rev. R. R. Burgess, W. P. Fuller and wife, Miss Mary Fuller, A. H. Hovey and wife, Mr. Gatrie, wife and servant, Mrs. Joan Ross, Miss Fanny Ross, Mrs. Ensign, Miss Nott, W. L. Marples, J. H. Gafney, J. G. Smith, E. L. Donnelly, Miss Julia Moore, Miss Donnelly, Miss Anne Gillooly, David Macain, Capt. Selwin, A. B. Cook, H. Bartels and wife, Miss Bartels, F. Smith, O. S. Clarke, Clive Hersee, Joan Ross, C. H. Croney, Kizia Gallager, Rev. G. F. Barrett, W. Alger and wife, Mr. Morgan and wife, F. R. Thompson.

In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—Miss J. Hagemeyer, S. M. Janney, W. Birkett, T. McCunn, Miss E. S. Whitehead, H. Phipps, Mrs. A. Aitken, Charles Webster, Capt. C. Nelson and wife, A. S. Wicks and wife, J. M. Gillespie, Thomas English, W. Baldwin and wife, Alfred Ulio, Thomas Butcher, Harry Butcher, L. H. Pierce and wife, Mr. Latham, R. S. Lindsay, wife and 5 children, Mrs. A. Pritchard, Miss Minnie Holt, James Cushing, T. Clarkson, C. Oskamp and wife, M. H. Derwent, J. Wexlwick.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:07 | Sun sets......7:03 | Moon sets..11:24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:40 | Gov. Island..1:29 | Hell Gate.. 2:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 11.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Aug. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 546 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Aug. 4, lat. 51 50, lon. 23 37, passed bark Universe, bound E.; same day, lat. 51 48, lon. 26 01, passed an Allan steamer, bound E.; 7th, lat. 47 08, lon. 50 04, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 9th, lat. 42 52, lon. 61 17, passed another Cunard steamer, bound E.; 11th, 16 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool; 154 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steamer bound E; 132 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.

Steam-ship E. E. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London, June 24, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Nicholson, Rio Janeiro June 29. Crossed the Equator July 14; has had light winds and calms the entire passage; July 30, lat. 23 13, lon. 64 45, was in co. with bark Paladin, bound N. The Portsmouth brings 200 officers and men of the U. S. steamer Lancaster, at Rio Janeiro.

Ship Helene, (N. G.,) Raschen, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds and fogs to the Banks, and been 23 ds. from thence with light S. W. winds.

Bark Amy, (of Boston,) Power, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Sons—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Vibilia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McGray, Middlesboro 39 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence with light S. W. winds.

Bark Norma, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, Bremen 55 ds., with mdse. to master. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Corsair, (of Liverpool,) Miller, Iquique, April 15, with nitrate of soda to Brown Bros. & Co., vessel to J. H. Baker; has had light winds and calms the entire passage; passed Cape Horn May 24, and crossed the equator June 28 in lon. 23; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, June 24, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Herman Koop & Co.; came a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bachela, (Ital.,) Cacace, Marseilles, 80 ds., with mdse., to Funch, Edye & Co., came a Southern passage, and had light winds and calms; passed Gibraltar June 6.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Cow Bay, 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son; vessel to Jas. Henry.

Brig Sidney A. Jenkins, (of Swansea,) Roberts, Port Talbot 55 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Paquete de Venezuela, (Span.,) Palmer, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to Dalton & Townsend.

Brig Springbok, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Malstrom, Laguna and Progreso 23 ds., with logwood, hemp, &c., to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left no vessels; Aug. 7, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from E. N. E. lasting 24 hours.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Yznaga del Valle & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward.

Brig F. W. Gutschke, (N. G.,) Hansen, London 36 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockman. Came the northern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 22 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. Chas. H. Hodgdon, (of Provincetown,) Mathiesen, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. A. L. Putnam, Frank Atwood, Franklin Treat, Francis G. Davis, E. A. De Hart, S. A. Paine and E. W. Sawyer, for New-York, wtg. cargo; passed going in, schr. Samuel E. Fabens, hence.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Port-au-Platte 13 ds., with mdse. to Cyprus E. Staples & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homan, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Idabella, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hulburt & Co.

Schr. Jennie Rosaline, Hallock, Dighton, for Baltimore.

Schr. F. E. Hallock, Bayless, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Clark, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. M. E. Woodhull, Eaton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.
Schr. Wm. Young, Carter, Brookhaven.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. Alert, Hulse, Clinton, Conn.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—Arr. bark Harriet, from Leghorn; brigs Josie A. Devereaux, from Alexandria, and R. M. Heslen, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11.—Arr. schr. Hyne, from Rockport. Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; brig J. W. Spencer, for Bull River; schr. Serene, for Richmond; schr. Minnehaha, for Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York.

Spoken.

July 16, by bark Norma, lat. 44 40, lon. 40, ship Antarctic, (Br.,) from New-Orleans, for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 42 33, lon. 56, ship Hermann, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore.

July 13, by bark Argonaut, lat. 53 20, lon. 32 20, bark Wilhelm Kirker, (N. G.,) from Hamburg, for New-York.

Aug. 8, by brig Sidney A. Jenkins, lat. 38 34, lon. 72, schr. J. A. Stinson, from Beaufort, N. C., for Portland, Me., 20 ds. out.

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